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Tower Views

by Clearway

Teachers Teach Tolerance

New Tangent for Taxes?

Patch Hears an Apology

¶ Teachers—Some 15,000 educators turn their backs on the New York World's Fair Grounds, after closing the seventy-sixth annual convention of the National Education Association, prepared to return to their tasks dedicated anew to the promotion of world citizenship. The delegates hear President Roosevelt condemn the vandalism apparent when "men and women in the turmoil of change, lose touch with the civilized gains of centuries of education." They hear Count Doynel de Saint-Quentin, Ambassador from France, declare that "education will succeed in molding world citizens if it endeavors to develop in individuals, not what differentiates them, but what brings them nearer to each other." They hear Don Miguel Lopez Pumarejo, Minister from Colombia, praise the good neighbor policy; and they applaud when Dr. Paul Monroe, of Columbia University, pleads for an education of ideas based on knowledge whereby, through a development of world citizenship, men may enjoy a disarmament of emotions making for a disarmament of nations. • With thoughts like these, let no one say that world peace is not attainable.

¶ Dardanelles—An Associated Press writer calls it a "paper shingle on Europe's deteriorating house of peace." Aside from the fact that a true ideal such as peace may seem to be obscured but can never deteriorate, the phrase appears to epitomize the effect of the agreement France and Turkey concludes for joint control of the autonomous sanjak of Alexandretta at the head of the eastern Mediterranean. The agreement permits Turkish troops to occupy parts of the area, thus recognizing Turkish interests; at the same time it guarantees France and her Russian ally a lane through the Dardanelles in case of war. • Yes, "paper shingle" is a good term for it. It may be painted red, may be torn like a "scrap of paper"; may be used to ignite differences—in fact, like most power politics arrangements, it remains serviceable only so long as the sun shines.

¶ Taxes—An inverted pyramid of taxes, its tip characterizing local levies, its body composed of State imposts, and its heavy base made up of Federal taxes, symbolizes a problem in taxation now confronting the nation. To co-ordinate these imposts—Federal, State and local—is the difficult and important task now facing the Government. As Congress's retiring tax expert, L. H. Parker, puts it: "We may have a good Federal tax system, and a good State tax system. But when we superimpose one system on the other, it seldom works out well." He objects to a system whereby taxes on the same things are paid to three types of Government, not only pyramiding levies on the individual taxpayer, but requiring duplication in administration and in the filing of reports. This is the problem which Congress is expected to consider next year. • It is, however, but one phase of a vast subject with which Americans are becoming more concerned—the subject of efficiency in Government administration.

¶ Warships — The three-power agreement raising the limits of naval tonnage to 45,000 but limiting the guns to 16 inches, finds the United States on the receiving line of an understanding among gentlemen, for Britain, in announcing that its new battleships will not exceed 40,000-ton limit, bows toward the United States politely as though to say: "If you want to build larger ships than ours, Sam, it's quite all right." • That sort of "generosity" goes not forth save between friends of long standing—friends, in fact, of such proven caliber that they dare to consider a "gentlemen's agreement."

¶ Patch — Here, Patch, come quickly. Your servant is full of blushes and chagrin. What shall we do, dog? What shall we do? Tut, tut! This is no time for tail wagging and whisker wobbling. We're in a tough spot, dog. Wurra, wurra, as you would say. Huh? What's troubling us, you say? I'll tell you, Patch. Remember about that Lady dog? That moving picture actress that was stranded in a dog pound and then found a home? Remember how gleefully I told you (confidentially, of course) of how Lady was now romping with a pleasant family on the shores of a lake out in the Tall Corn State? Well, Patch, to use the words of Snozzle Durante: How mortifying! My informant about Lady's happy estate was not talking of her own home in Iowa, but of her grandchildren, Joan and John, who live on Yarrow Point, across Lake Washington from Seattle. And it's there that Lady has found her new home. What shall I do, Patch, to rectify the mistake? • Patch yawns and stretches, catlike, with forefeet on the arm of my chair. Not interested. Having presumed to interpret dog language, one has no trouble in getting the meaning. "What matter?" asks Patch. "Iowa or Washington, Brattleboro or Timbuktu—gratitude is gratitude. Arrah, you humans fuss so much over things that don't count. Some day ye'll learn what every dog knows: Good is where ye find it—and ye will, ye can find it anywhere."

Women Voters Acclaim Civil Service Extension

Further improvement urged by Dr. White while Republican member of board asks for support of public—Additional funds sought in order to safeguard present reforms.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—The sweeping series of Roosevelt civil service reform orders, that bring between 100,000 and 130,000 Federal employees finally under the merit system, continue to attract attention of individuals and agencies studying improvement of government.

Dr. Leonard D. White, former member of the Civil Service Commission and now head of the University of Chicago's Department of Political Science, urges that legislation be enacted to bring the remaining 180,000 workers under civil service protection.

Samuel H. Ordway, Republican member of the Civil Service Commission, in a talk here, called on the public for support to make the sweeping merit system proposals effective.

New Orders Described

The latest issue of the "News Letter," published by the National League of Women Voters, is devoted from cover to cover to the new orders, which have been described as second in importance only to the original promulgation of the first Civil Service Law in 1883.

The League's summary of the matter follows, in part:

"The provisions of the orders in regard to personnel administration: the new personnel officers to be appointed in the new setup for the Council of Personnel Administration, and the requirement for a uniform system of promotion and transfer, plus the new civil service rules offer great possibilities for improved personnel administration and the operating departments and improving the federal civil service generally.

More Funds Urged

"Proponents of merit system legislation recognize, however, that appropriations ample to the task, both for the Commission and the operating departments, will be necessary if the desired ends are to be achieved.

"The Civil Service Commission has been hampered in carrying out its present responsibility by inadequate appropriations. Between 1932 and 1937 the work of the Commission increased between 100 per cent and 300 per cent but appropriations increased only by 11 per cent.

"For the coming year the Commission has a slightly larger appropriation than last year but it is quite clear that very much greater increases will be essential if the potentialities of the new orders are to be realized."

World Resources Declared Ample With Aid of Chemistry

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 1—Complete destruction of civilization, or construction of machinery for insuring mankind's supremacy over the material universe, was an alternative posed by researchers addressing the American Association for the Advancement of Science symposium on "Science and Society."

Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner, forsook his usual technical discussions on isotopes of chemical elements referred to as "heavy," to take part in the Association's symposium, considering the question of chemistry and its future.

"In the first place," he said, "chemistry can, and perhaps will, destroy our European civilization. In the efficient destructive machines which are in use today, the most important agent is a chemical substance, an explosive, an incendiary mixture, or a poison gas. All the other scientific contributions to these machines are to make this distinctly chemical contribution effective.

"The last great war demonstrated that these destructive methods can destroy the wealth of countries to such an extent that many years are required to even partially recuperate; and as a secondary result, they can damage governmental regimes beyond repair and can make a world less safe for democracy or anything else. It appears today that even greater effects will result from another such war. If the people of the world desire to make war, chemistry will aid them. It will destroy people, their possessions, and will dissipate the earth's resources."

Abundance Possible

However, a different future can be painted, he intimated, if people so desire, by permitting chemistry to develop its energies to peaceful pursuits. An abundance of goods valuable to mankind can be produced.

"From the materialistic side," he continued, "chemistry can supply materials in abundance and in great variety. Most of the materials used in all construction today, with the exception of wood, are the products of chemistry, and even wood can be improved and preserved by using chemicals. Metallurgy is essentially a branch of chemistry.

"Without in any way wishing to place blame, we may note that since the War no country has arranged

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

C.I.O. to Take Lewiston Case To U. S. Court

Review Sought of Maine High Court Convictions on Conspiracy Charge

Nine Are Involved

LEWISTON, Maine, July 1 (AP)—An "immediate" effort to obtain a U. S. Supreme Court review of the convictions of nine Committee for Industrial Organization agents on charges of criminal conspiracy arising out of the 96-day Lewiston-Auburn shoe strike last year was announced today by their counsel.

Asserting the convctions, affirmed yesterday by the Maine Supreme Judicial Court, formed "one of the first cases on record in which a court has held the act of striking is one of criminal conspiracy," Attorney A. Raymond Rogers, of Waterville, said he would "apply immediately for a writ of certiorari to take the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Seven labor leaders were absolved by the high court of contempt convictions, for which they already had served part of their sentences.

The nine C. I. O. organizers whose convictions for conspiracy were affirmed included four of the contempt defendants.

An opinion written by Justice Sidney St. F. Thaxter dismissed the contempt proceedings because the complaint, lodged by shoe manufacturers affected by the strike, was "not under oath as required by law."

For that reason, Justice Harry Manser, who sentenced the men to six months in jail, did not have jurisdiction, the decree said.

The men, convicted by a jury of contempt in violating an injunction by Justice Manser outlawing their strike, were: Powers Hapgood, Boston, New England C. I. O. Secretary at the time; William J. Mackesy, Lynn, Mass., chief strike organizer; Sidney Grant, Boston attorney for the strikers; Paul Salvaggio and John D. Nolan, Boston organizers; Martin J. Lawless, Lynn, and Ernest Henry, Saugus, Mass., also organizers.

Habeas corpus writs freed six from jail after two months; Henry was released shortly afterwards under bonds.

Chief Justice Charles J. Dunn wrote the rescript overruling exceptions to the criminal conspiracy convictions, which carried five months' jail sentences and fines of $100 each.

Mackesy, Nolan, Salvaggio and Lawless were among the nine accused of conspiring to injure the Charles Cushman Company's businesses. The others were: Mrs. Mary Dauphiny, William Thornton, and William B. Mahan, all of Lynn, and William Kandor, Chelsea, Mass., all C. I. O. agents, and Paul Doyle, Lewiston, a striker.

'Witch Hunt' or Factual Study?

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Ten Members of the Committee Investigating Monopolies

Upper Row, Left to Right—Herman Oliphant, General Counsel for the Treasury; Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General; William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Middle Row—Left: Richard C. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Upper Center: Isador Lubin, Chief of the Labor Department's Bureau of Statistics. Lower Center: Garland S. Ferguson, Chairman of Federal Trade Commission. Right: Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming.

Lower Row—Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas; Senator William H. King (D) of Utah; Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho.

Monopolies: Inquiry Faces Delicate Task

How to Avoid Damaging Business Confidence Is Big Problem

Assurances Given

But Trust-Busting Plans Are Scheduled to Go Forward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—The $500,000 committee to investigate monopolies met today and immediately precipitated one of the most acute problems facing the Roosevelt Administration.

The problem is how to conduct the inquiry without damaging business confidence and impeding the recent upsurge of recovery.

The committee, composed of six members of Congress and six representatives of administrative agencies has been established as an extraordinary body to determine the effect of concentrated wealth and power on business.

Market Decline Halted

Prior to its meeting, nine months of almost steady decline on the stock market had been succeeded by 10 days of enthusiastic upturn, flattening out yesterday in profit taking. Coming in conjunction with the release of billions of dollars of new spending by Government agencies, and with certain favorable business factors, hope of better times is being more freely expressed than for months.

New Deal leaders are watching these signs of recovery with all the tenderness of a gardener looking at the first green sprouts in spring. The question they are asking is whether their own monopoly investigation will seer and scorch the little sprigs of revived confidence before they have burgeoned.

This is an immediate problem facing the committee. It met and organized today, after several earlier postponements. New assurances were given that it intended no "witch hunt," but a conservative factual study of monopoly control which would be sweeping, although not punitive.

Effect on Business

That the monopoly investigation, or so-called National Economic Committee, is already having a direct effect on business nobody can doubt. Important business leaders have been brought to Washington for advance behind-the-scenes discussions. Their talks have not been wholly satisfactory. There is no apparent intention of dropping or modifying the inquiry in order to revive business confidence.

New Dealers see in the program a chance for drastic and important revelations of the business setup of the country. What they propose is nothing less than a re-examination of America's economic structure.

The Justice Department is not letting business recovery stand in the way of its own personal trust-busting program. Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of this program, is a member of the National Economic Committee.

Frank's Book

Jerome Frank of the SEC, and alternate member of the committee, has just published a book, "Save America First," filled with anti-monopoly statistics, like the famous Berle-Means studies. These reported that in 1931 "2,000 men, in turn controlled by a far lesser number, controlled 200 corporations which 'owned' 55 per cent of the corporate assets of the country excluding financial corporations."

Business leaders who might hope

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Some 'Nuisance' Taxes Off

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Federal taxes were removed today from a dozen items such as tooth paste and matches, but the levy was increased on liquor.

The items relieved of "nuisance taxes" beginning last midnight are: Tooth paste, soaps and other toilet articles, 5 per cent; furs, 3 per cent; phonograph records, 5 per cent; sporting goods, 10 per cent; cameras and lenses, 10 per cent; chewing gum, 2 per cent; matches, 2 cents per thousand on plain wooden matches and one-half cent per thousand on paper matches.

The tax on newly manufactured liquor was increased from $2 to $2.25 a gallon.

Economics in the News

France's Problem—Need for French Faith in Their Own Government Seen as Main Concern—Daladier and Poincaré as Strong Men

By H. B. E.

France's Strong Man, Edouard Daladier, is not revealing the strength of his predecessor strong man, Raymond Poincaré, the man who saved the post-war franc in 1928 from disappearing into the pit containing the mark and the ruble, and stabilized it as the strongest currency in Europe.

No doubt M. Daladier's problem is much more difficult. The nature of it was illustrated to me the other day by a Frenchman who is now a naturalized American. His father is a well-to-do merchant in a provincial city in France. During the war the son went home, and, in the course of conversation, incidentally discussed his father's affairs in the light of the wartime French inflation. He advised the merchant to transfer some of his savings into a less uncertain currency. "I'd consider myself just as much of a traitor," retorted the father, hotly, "as if I'd given information to the enemy." (Secretly, of course, he hugged the feeling, as every good Frenchman did, that the franc was a better currency than anything else.) He must have paid for his patriotism; for after the war the franc dropped from 19.3 cents to 6 cents.

On a second trip home in 1920 the son made a similar suggestion, again incidentally. The franc was still falling. Nevertheless the father, though forced to witness the evaporation of his hard-earned savings, repudiated the counsel with a tart reference to the unethical ideas that his son must have imbibed in America! He said grimly that he would stay with the franc, which continued to drop till M. Poincaré stabilized it at 3.93 cents compared with the pre-war 19.3 cents. Recently the son went home a third time. On this occasion, however, there was no need for any "treasonable" advice, for the merchant had already transferred the remainder of his savings abroad, and had become convinced that France was going to the bowwows.

It is thus the job of the new Strong Man to restore the faith of Frenchmen not in France but in their Government. And, in view of the way that that faith has been battered in recent years, the task is much harder for Premier Daladier in 1938 than it was for M. Poincaré a decade ago.

How uphill it is is shown by the disappointment over the sums repatriated by Frenchmen since the franc was tied provisionally to the pound on May 5. A lot has come back, but not as much as the Daladier Government expected. The economic situation reveals the disappointment. It is not showing a response commensurate with the number of decrees which come from Premier Daladier's printing press. The economy, impaired before the May 5 announcement, thus remains lopsided, and the budget has to be balanced by direct borrowings from the Bank of France.

This is a practice forbidden to the equally deficit-ridden United States Government in respect of Federal Reserve Banks. However, American borrowing on its bond issues to the public and the commercial banks comes to pretty much the same thing. For, in addition to lending on such bonds when presented by the commercial banks, the Federal Reserve Banks are empowered to go out in the open market and themselves buy Government bonds. This is a lever of credit expansion. By buying bonds in the market, the Federal Reserve banks pump into "circulation" the new money which they hand out as the price of their bond purchases. The converse effect is experienced when the Federal Reserve Banks sell bonds, and then the practice becomes contractive of the credit supply.

This week the same device has been fully incorporated into the French system in order to meet the fiscal problem. The Bank of France, already a milch cow for the French Treasury, is equipped systematically to buy securities in the open market. It is a technical move. But great consequences may flow from it. For the power is destined to accelerate the process of monetary reflation which the French are already trying to precipitate via the budget. That is, money is being poured into the system from two sources: from the Treasury, in spending outside the budget, and from the Bank of France, in buying bonds in the market and pushing out new cash to pay for them.

What result will be obtained cannot be prognosticated in the present state of the French mind. As money is pushed out into "circulation" it is hoarded, instead of being spent on new goods. Therefore the contraction in industrial production, which has amounted to as much as 30 per cent this year, continues to frustrate the new hopes which had been built around Daladier reflation.

One of the reasons for the questioning of the Daladier Government is that little has been done to mitigate the standard 40 hour week legislated in the Blum regime.

France's great economic trouble is that, in spite of the low franc, the high costs arising out of the Blum reforms are still out of relation with prices. French industry, in consequence, is figuring its accounts in red ink. This is what has made investment money shy, together with the lack of faith in government.

Turko-French Arms Joined in Pact With Accord on Strategic District

Paris seen willing to pay cost of peace in Near East assured Arab rights would be safe.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 1—A treaty of friendship and military accord for defense of the Sanjak (district) of Alexandretta has just been concluded by France and Turkey thus putting an end to a long period of tension between Paris and Ankara.

Equal military representation in the Sanjak combined with recognition by France of Turkey's claims for predominance in that mandated district is basis of the agreement which includes four main points:

1. Franco-Turkish treaty of friendship which will probably be signed in September when the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, goes to Ankara.

2. Military pact of mutual assistance for "internal and external" defenses of the Sanjak on a basis of complete parity between the two countries.

3. Protocol for application of this military accord fixing the number of troops which each power will be allowed and where they are to be stationed.

4. Declaration relating to Franco-Turko-Syrian collaboration. This important declaration settles several outstanding frontier questions between Turkey and the French mandate of Syria. It constitutes a provisional statute of good neighborly relations between France, Syria, and Turkey, and is to be followed by tri-partite treaty of friendship. Meanwhile, it is valid for six months and may be renewed for another six.

Actually these accords mean just one thing:

That the French Government, preoccupied in Europe, has given in almost completely to Turkey rather than risk trouble in the Near East at this time. It was Paris which encouraged Ankara to break off relations with the League of Nations Commission sent to hold elections in the Sanjak when these elections failed to indicate a majority for the Turks. A way may now be found to give Turkey the majority in the new Sanjak Assembly. France insisting only on adequate protection of rights of its Arab residents.

Syrian Nationals Fight French Plan

By the Associated Press

Beirut, Lebanon, July 1

Syrian Nationalists have opened a bitter campaign against what they characterize as the French plan to hand the Sanjak (district) of Alexandretta over to Turkey in return for a French-Turkish military alliance.

Nationalist leaders called for a policy of nonco-operation in the autonomous Sanjak, declaring that France was ready to sacrifice the territory despite a large Syrian majority there.

Alexandretta goes under policing by troops of two countries to end long frontier disputes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Sanjak, or district, of Alexandretta, in which is situated the ancient city of Antioch, was incorporated in Syria at the close of the World War though the Turks claim that its inhabitants are mainly Turkish. When France decided to relinquish the Syrian Mandate in favor of an independent Syrian Republic, the Turks once more claimed Alexandretta. The issue was taken to Geneva, where, thanks to the good offices of Mr. Richard Sandler and Mr. Anthony Eden, Swedish and British Foreign Ministers, a compromise was arranged in January, 1937, by which Alexandretta was to be an autonomous part of Syria, foreign affairs, finance, and customs remaining in the hands of Syria, but the Sanjak as a whole being demilitarized and exempted from compulsory military service. Its territorial integrity was guaranteed jointly by France and Turkey. Internal affairs were to be conducted on a bilingual basis, the two languages being Turkish and Arabic.

Rivalry between the opposing factions has run so high that a number of serious clashes have occurred. There has also been international friction, the Turks accusing the French of breaking their pledges to respect Turkish interests and the Syrians declaring that the French had secretly guaranteed a Turkish majority in the elections that were to have been held.

International difficulties which have arisen over the Sanjak affair

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

New Deal for Domestics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, July 1—Laws to place household employment on a basis of skill and efficiency, rather than on willingness to work long hours at low pay was advocated here yesterday by Miss Leila Deman of the University of California, speaking to the thirty-first annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association.

"Low esteem for domestic workers and lack of protective legislation in their behalf" is responsible for the modern day "servant problem," Miss Deman held.

"Proponents of legislation affecting domestic employer-employee relationships," she said, "expect that by legal control, unsatisfactory working conditions now prevailing in household employment may be alleviated, and the social and economic status of the household worker may be improved."

Present state regulations applicable to household employment, Miss Deman said, include the Washington law establishing a 60-hour week for all household employees; an amendment to the Montana State Constitution, establishing an eight-hour work day; the Wisconsin Minimum Wage Law for women; Workmen's Compensation Acts of New Jersey and Connecticut; a North Carolina law requiring health certificates for domestic employees; and an amendment to the California Civil Code making it unlawful for a domestic employee to occupy lodgings furnished by the employer after a work contract is terminated.

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British-Held Bonds On Austria to Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—Germany has agreed to "full service" on Austrian bonds owned by British holders, it was announced in the House of Commons today.

The United States has received no reply to three diplomatic communications to Germany on Austrian bonds. It is reported that Britain was able to bring about settlement by threatening to impound the difference between British imports from Germany and lesser British exports. As the United States sells more to Germany than it buys, it is not in a position to take similar action.

Details of the Agreement: Financial Page.

It's All on Page 15

Pitkin Assails Tinkering With Farm Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Natural adjustments rather than government tinkering with surplus programs, together with a "change in philosophy toward farming" will bring the only solution to the farm problem, Dr. Walter B. Pitkin of Columbia University declared in a talk before the Lions Club here recently.

"Trying to reduce farming to a business is to invite the farmer to bankruptcy," he contended. "Some day soon people will leave farming to the technologists, but at the same time will live in the country—not to make money from farming—but because it is a fit place for civilized people to live in. Vast cities are merely a passing phase of a technological civilization that's in its infancy."

Changing Problems

Dr. Pitkin declared that middle-class folk moving from cities into the country and marginal farmers moving from non-paying acres into industrial centers are definite present trends in America that will completely change the nation's farm problem within the next decade.

"At the rate these trends are developing," said Dr. Pitkin, "there will be such an enormous reduction in the number of farmers that five or 10 years hence we'll look back and wonder how it was possible for 6,250,000 farm families to support themselves under present economic processes.

"With only the farm equipment now available, we need no more than a million farm families and an enormous reduction of acreage in this nation to do a first-class job of production."

Trends in Farming

In the East and Middle West, he reported, smart farmers are "coming to the consumer" by intensively producing on small acreages near centers of population while city consuming populations at the same time are coming to the farm.

Unless these hopeful trends continue, with decentralization of manufacture into rural areas, more even spread of population over the nation's good lands, trends to agricultural production of industrial materials rather than gluts of food products, western civilization is in for a hard time, he said.

Trade Pacts Criticized

Dr. Pitkin criticized the "Alice-in-Wonderland economics" that produced trade treaties which caused Poland to ship pork products to this country, which has too much of such products, while Poland's people lived in Europe's most wretched state on boiled cabbage.

"At present," he said, "the world is completely cock-eyed agriculturally and economically.

"America and Asia, with remarkable rains this year, have bumper crops, with consequent certainty of depressed prices.

"Europe, with the worst drought in centuries, and Australia and New Zealand, will have an acute food shortage—such a food shortage that we can be sure, at least, there'll be no war this year.

"Yet, European nations are too broke to buy very much of our surplus, or, if not broke, are so hampered by trade restrictions that they will not buy."

Interstate Bar On Strikebreakers

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Strikebreakers crossing state lines to interfere in labor controversies will be liable to fines of $5,000 and two years imprisonment under a bill signed by President Roosevelt. The measure amends a previous law which prohibited the interstate transportation of strikebreakers.

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Scenic Park of Northwest U. S.: Primeval Forest and Mountain Jumble

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Ice-Capped Peaks and Great Forests of Deep Moss and Giant Trees and Ferns Preserved for Public by Park Act

Left Top—Riding Horseback in the Olympic Mountains Near Anderson Pass.
Left Bottom—Hiking on Skyline Trail; Mt. Olympus Across the Queets Valley.
Center—Sitka Spruce, Tallest of the Spruces, Hoh Valley, Western Washington.
Right Top—Anderson Pass in the Olympic Mountains.
Right Top Inset—Roosevelt Elk.
Right Lower—Small Lake High Up in the Olympics. Mt. Quinalt in the Distance. Skyline Trail at Head of Seattle Creek.

20 of Iron Guard Sentenced In Rumanian Drive on Party

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 1 (AP)—A military tribunal today sentenced 20 members of the outlawed Iron Guard to prison terms varying from one to six years, fined them, and deprived them of their civil rights.

Cornelius Codreanu, leader of the Fascist organization, previously had been convicted of espionage and high treason and sentenced to 10 years' forced labor.

Prince Alexander Cantacuzino and Vasile Krisescu, who escaped before the trial and are now reported to be in Germany, were convicted in absentia. They were sentenced to nine years in jail, six years' loss of rights, and fined approximately $100.

Lull in Anti-Semitism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The tide of anti-Semitism appears to have receded here, in contrast to the situation in Germany, Poland, Hungary, and even Czechoslovakia. Many observers, however, feel this may be only temporary.

Lately the Rumanian Government has actually been turning its energies to suppressing anti-Semitic organizations. The arch-Nationalists have been put in prison and scurrilous attacks against the Jews are not permitted. Several papers have been stopped and all those which still appear are very strictly controlled.

In Rumania there is no open terrorization of the Jews. However, this does not mean that their position is really secure. Legal measures are being taken against them. For example, Jewish lawyers are being subjected to discrimination. Most Jewish civil servants of every sort have been dismissed. Besides, Jewish citizenship is being examined and in about 25 per cent of the cases the available papers are being declared inadequate. Hence many thousands of Jews are to be considered aliens and efforts are to be made to deport them. So in spite of the outward appearance of law and order, the Jewish population here is uneasy.

One of the best informed of the Jewish journalists here presented the situation as follows: This Government, effectively to combat the Iron Guards, must exceed the anti-Semitism of the Iron Guards. So if this regime maintains itself, the Jews will suffer. Yet if this regime should fail in its fight with the Iron Guards and they should come out of prison into power they might take vengeance on the Jews for opposing them.

Louisiana Plan Of Immunization Lacks Supporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—School authorities in a number of Louisiana parishes have declined to promulgate rules establishing compulsory diphtheria "immunization," it has been learned since the recent failure of a bill in the Legislature which would have required "immunization of all school children from any one or more contagious or infectious diseases." Notwithstanding pressure by medical authorities or others, the authorities have refused, realizing that such a requirement would have no legal standing.

Propaganda Means

The New Orleans School Board, a few years ago, adopted a "compulsory immunization" resolution, but has never sought to enforce it on advice of counsel. It has used the resolution as a basis for urging parents to have their children inoculated, but has limited its efforts to propaganda.

T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Education, explained that he had no personal interest in the defeated "immunization" bill, which he gave to the Legislature on request of the Eleventh District organization of the Louisiana Parent-Teacher Association, which had the measure drawn. Superintendent Harris said that he would have had no objection to a liberal exemption for children of parents objecting to medical treatment. The bill was defeated in committee and withdrawn from the calendar.

Compulsion Resisted

Members of the committee pointed out that there are about 40 recognized contagious or infectious diseases in Louisiana, and to pass such a bill would be to "require the children to become guinea pigs on an enormous scale."

As one man said, "the school children would not have time for anything else except to take all the vaccinations and serums that could be pumped into him."

Others declared against such "regimentation." Representatives, as well as private citizens who appeared before the committee, made it clear that they were not opposed to "vaccination" or "immunization" but that they were opposed to the "compulsory" features of the law.

Reference was made to the John Marsh case in Pennsylvania. Mr. Marsh was thrown into jail because he refused to allow his child to be immunized under the compulsory law of that State. It was made clear that the representatives were unwilling to risk the possibility of such a situation in Louisiana.

New York Constitution Debate Scheduled on Gambling Clause

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30—The issue of removal of the anti-gambling clause from the Constitution and the proper assessment on grade-crossing elimination costs loomed biggest on the revision calendar here today, with the disposition of the search-and-seizure question uppermost yesterday.

The latter will have the formal vote of the Convention next week, while the grade-crossing matter, which has evoked Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's second message to the body, has been made a special order for next Tuesday night. The gambling proposal, sponsored by Henry Hirschberg, Orange County District Attorney, has been reported for floor debate on Wednesday. This would lift the Constitutional ban on gambling and put the regulation of this problem in the hands of the Legislature.

The grade-crossing elimination plan took on controversial import yesterday with a message of objection from the Governor to the amendment proposed by Robert W. Moses, New York City Parks Commissioner and a national authority in this field, which would make the State wholly responsible for the expense involved. The railroads now are required to pay half the cost.

The Governor assailed this as an unnecessary windfall for the railroads. Advocates of the amendment maintain that as a practical matter, it is the only way to get the crossings eliminated, in view of the financial condition of the railroads.

"The income and earnings of railroads fluctuate like those of other industries . . . ." the Governor replied. "I believe that your honorable body should give careful consideration to the question of whether the mere saving of time in the completion of the program would justify the state at this time in assuming the vastly larger permanent financial burden created by releasing railroads and localities from all responsibility in connection with grade-crossing elimination projects and incidental improvements necessary and desirable."

Meanwhile a hearing on all labor proposals pending before the Convention Committee on Industrial Relations had brought representatives of more than 200,000 women trade unionists to the Convention floor to oppose any provision which might endanger gains already made. The target was a proposal by Mrs. Bertha A. Moore, Westchester delegate, to equalize opportunity for employment "without preference or discrimination by reason of sex." This, it was held, would wipe out all the special minimum wage legislation achieved by women workers in the State and open to invalidation all labor laws of general application.

The Committee heard a unanimous plea for the writing of labor safeguards in the new Constitution and support of proposals which hold that labor should not be deemed a commodity or article of commerce, would set up a wages-and-hours schedule on all public works contracts within the State, and would establish a state-operated insurance system for workmen's compensation. Equally emphatic was the opposition voiced to changes which would outlaw sit-down strikes, abolish the closed shop and threaten the continuance of the State Labor Relations and Mediation Boards.

These proposals, too, are slated for committee clearance next week.

President Signs Bill Making Park Of Olympus Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—A new national park in the northwest corner of the United States has come into being with the signing of the Olympus National Park bill by President Roosevelt.

Creation of the park marks the conclusion of a long and bitter controversy between conservationists and lumber interests over the use of the scenic wooded territory on the Olympic Peninsula.

With Mt. Olympus National Monument in Washington State as a nucleus, the park will embrace 634,000 acres. The President is authorized to add to this land from the Olympic National Forest or any land that may be acquired by gift or purchase up to a total of 898,242 acres. Of this 538,695 will be adjacent to the national forest and 37,597 lies in a separate tract along the Pacific, a few miles west of the main park area.

Renowned for its scenic magnificence, the area combines towering ice-capped peaks with jungle-like primeval "rain forests," dashing streams, and alpine meadows. It is the home of the Roosevelt elk, brought to national attention by President Theodore Roosevelt when he fought off lumber companies to establish the Olympus National Monument as a sanctuary for them. Winter range, seriously reduced by successive land withdrawals authorized by the foreign service, is now restored to the elk. Dominated by Mt. Olympus rising to an elevation of 7,915 feet, the area is a jumble of rugged mountain peaks. There are over 50 active glaciers in the park.

The western slope is the scene of the greatest precipitation anywhere in the United States, the rainfall averaging over 100 inches a year. The eastern slope, hardly 40 miles away, is the driest area on the Pacific Coast outside of Lower California, with an average rainfall of only 15 inches a year.

The dampness has caused the growth of dense rain forests of moss-festooned Douglas firs, hemlocks, and red cedars towering to a height of 300 feet. Moss forms a soft, velvety cushion two to eight inches deep over tree trunks and spreading branches. The trees are host to slender fragile ferns growing in clusters to the topmost branches.

"The establishment of this new national park," the President declared as he signed the bill, "will be of interest to everybody in the Country. Its scenery and the remarkable tree growth are well worth seeing, and it is a worthy addition to the splendid national parks which have already been created in many parts of the Country."

Evacuation Plan For Spains' Alien Soldiers Advanced

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—A meeting of the complete non-intervention committee has been called for Monday when 27 nations will be asked to give final approval of a plan for evacuation of foreign soldiers in Spain.

At a session yesterday the organization's subcommittee, comprising representatives of the principal European powers, decided upon the full meeting. The subcommittee has agreed already to the evacuation scheme, with the exception of certain reservations by Soviet Russia.

Informed persons said they thought all states would accept the plan. The next step would be to submit the proposal to the two factions in Spain whose approval would mean the sending of two commissions to Spain to begin counting the foreign fighters.

Camps would then be established in which volunteers would await removal to their respective countries.

Soviet Russia has withheld agreement to pay her full share of the cost of the evacuation, arguing each nation should pay in proportion to the number of men it has fighting in Spain. Other countries, however, have agreed to assume part of the Russian share.

MADRID, July 1 (AP)—Dispatches reaching Madrid today said 16 persons were killed and 80 injured in an insurgent air raid yesterday on Segorbe, 20 miles northwest of Sagunto. The near-by towns of Soneja, Navajas and Sericas also were bombed.

Southern Banner Allowed to Fly At Gettysburg Camp

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 1 (AP)—The "Stars and Bars" flag floated yesterday in front of the reunion encampment of the Boys in Gray, in preparation for the arrival of Gen. John M. Claypool of St. Louis, Mo., Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

Officials of the Federal and Pennsylvania Commissions sponsoring the 75th Battlefield Anniversary promised General Claypool that 500 or more Southern veterans attending would be permitted to fly their colors in their own camp.

The Stars and Stripes fly in front of the tent of Dr. Overton H. Mennet of Los Angeles, Calif., Commander of the G. A. R.

Argentina Seeks U. S. Standards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—The American Standards Association and 190 trade associations met here June 28 in closed session to discuss a request, indorsed by the American Chamber of Commerce in Argentina, that an American engineer be appointed to promote the adoption of American industrial standards.

Argentina and other South American countries have no standardizing agencies of their own, and they have inclined toward following American standards. However, Great Britain and Germany have been active in the promotion of their own standards in South America, the British Standards Institution having a permanent engineer stationed in Buenos Aires.

It is to place America upon, at least, an equal footing with Britain, that the American Standards Association called the conference here. Representatives of trade associations in the metal, chemical, electrical, rubber, machinery, transportation, automotive, and specialties industries were in attendance, their specific concern being how such South American promotion could be best financed.

Contract Awarded For Landing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—The contract and specifications for a radio landing system, "ideal" for American aviation, yesterday had been awarded by the Bureau of Air Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, to the International Telephone Development Company of New York. A complete performance chart accompanied the order, and the system will be installed at Municipal Airport, Indianapolis, Ind., for test by commercial transport lines for application at principal airports as the American means of defeating weather conditions unfavorable for landing.

The manufacturing company is a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which has developed and manufactured instrument landing apparatus for more than 50 airports in Europe, South America, and Australia, and whose systems are being adapted to America's higher speeds and greater distances.

Success of the equipment on order will make it the uniform method of instrument landing in the United States.

Student Ambassador On Way to Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Charged with the mission of inviting the students of the major universities of Europe to attend the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, Donald C. Gaylord of Oakland, a graduate of the University of California and a post-graduate student at Stanford, is en route to London.

He was appointed "Ambassador to the Universities of Europe" by Leland W. Cutler, President of the Exposition.

The envoy will first visit Oxford and Cambridge and then he will call upon the student bodies of well-known colleges of Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Italy, and Switzerland.

Seamen's Arrest Laid to Mutiny

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—The Shepard Steamship Company June 29 denied that the arrest of 25 sit-down strikers on the freighter Sagebrush at Philadelphia was due to union labor troubles.

The seamen, members of the National Maritime Union (CIO), were arrested on charges of conspiracy to mutiny and were released in $250 bail each. They were taken from the ship after a strike of one week. Horace Shepard, a line official, said the men "were taken from the ship because they refused to perform their duties as outlined in the ship's articles."

A union spokesman, Paul Palazzi of Philadelphia, had previously said that the sailors staged the strike because they believed the line planned to replace them with American Federation of Labor seamen.

Elect New Congress, Advice of Hoover

SEATTLE, Wash., July 1 (AP)—Former President Hoover June 29 urged voters to elect an anti-New Deal Congress—whether Democrat or Republican—this fall.

"This Administration has been experimenting on the people all this time and it's high time the voters themselves were experimenting," he said in an interview before departing for British Columbia on a fishing trip with two of his former Cabinet members, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur and Arthur Hyde.

Germany in Protest Of Czech School Song

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 1 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Foreign Office disclosed officially last night that the Government had received a German complaint against alleged ridicule of Führer Hitler in schools at Brno, capital of Moravia.

Officials withheld comment pending examination of specific charges, particularly that teachers used songs offensive to Germans in classroom exercises.

Honor Early Swedes and Finns

SALEM, N. J., June 30 (AP)—The scene of a tri-state tribute to Swedish and Finnish colonists who carved an American domain from the wilderness three centuries ago shifted today to southern New Jersey.

Led by curly-haired Prince Bertil, third son of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, and Dr. E. Rudolf W. Holsti, Finland's Minister of Foreign Affairs, a delegation of Swedish and Finnish visitors headed toward the site here where the seventeenth century Swedes raised a fort to drive off the Dutch.

Fort Nya Elfsborg, one of a chain of defense works Swedish colonists built along the lower Delaware River, has been reconstructed from timbers salvaged from the river lowlands. There is a barracks of white cedar timbers and a stockade and earthworks.

The Dutch, spreading their colonial holdings from New York, built forts up the Delaware River and its tributaries to keep the Swedes out. The Swedish forts reversed the advantage temporarily by keeping the Dutch in. Later the Dutch obtained control of the colony, then lost it to the English.

The day's program called for services in Holy Trinity Church, Swedesboro, and a ceremony in Salem.

Gov. A. Harry Moore of New Jersey met the party in Pennsylvania at the close of a two-day celebration of that State's 300th anniversary. Delaware recalled its Swedish background Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30—Hundreds of thousands of persons lined the shores of the Schuylkill River last night and gave an uproarious welcome to Prince Bertil, of Sweden, at a regatta that ended a day of festivities for the broad-shouldered Swedish Prince.

The crowd, estimated at more than 200,000 by city officials, was packed along both shores of the river for more than a mile. When the Prince arrived at the reviewing stand, the cheers drowned out the booming of small cannon.

The Prince, who with his father, the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, came to the United States with a delegation to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the first Swedish settlement in America, witnessed a majestic spectacle that ended with the flag of Sweden and the United States displayed in fireworks.

The Prince was asked to speak, but he shook his head.

The crowd was so great that police couldn't keep the Swedish party together. They were split up, their individual police escorts getting them out of the crowd as best they could.

Earlier, America's Swedish guests hailed the Prince as a new and outstanding spokesman for the Scandinavian Kingdom.

Swedish Stamp Sales

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Postmaster-General Farley announced today that first-day sales of the new Swedish-Finnish stamp at Wilmington, Del., June 27 amounted to $16,255.89, representing 541,863 stamps and 225,617 first day covers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

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No Peace While Chiang Stays, Japanese War Minister Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 1—"There will be no peace between Japan and China while the Chiang-Kai-shek Administration remains, and mediation efforts by third powers trying to negotiate a settlement between Japan and this Administration are not a matter for serious discussion."

These two unequivocal statements featured an interview which War Minister Gen. Seihiro Itagaki today gave to the Japanese press, according to Domei, the official Japanese news agency.

General Itagaki accused Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of waiting 10 years for an opportunity to foment strife against Japan. Since General Itagaki wields great influence from his post and belongs to the inner Cabinet of five ministers, established since the Cabinet reorganization, his strong declaration seems to refute rumors of mediation in the Sino-Japanese war by Germany or some other power. A statement by Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, the Foreign Minister, last month that Japan might in the event of a serious change in the situation reconsider its declaration not to deal with the Nationalist regime had seemed to open a loophole for discussion which the Itagaki statement today seems definitely to close.

Evidently if any peace feelers have been put out in recent weeks the results are unsatisfactory from the Japanese standpoint and the Itagaki interview seems to herald a more vigorous prosecution of the war in China.

The Japanese press today prominently displays a dispatch saying that Gen. Lucikoff Samoilovitch, head of the Far Eastern Gaypayoo, Soviet Russia's secret political police, has entered Manchukuo in order to escape from Soviet Territory. The reported flight of General Samoilovitch and of a Soviet artillery officer named Franzevitch, who reportedly fled from Outer Mongolia, is interpreted here as a sign of internal Soviet weakness and dissension.

TOKYO, July 1 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today from Hsinking, Capital of Manchukuo, that a Soviet Russian General, Lucikoff Samoilovitch, crossed the border and surrendered for an unexplained reason.

The dispatch said General Samoilovitch was seen loitering near the Manchukuoan Frontier when he suddenly discarded his revolvers and sword and sprinted across the border. He was identified by border guards as one of the Far Eastern chiefs of the Soviet Secret police.

Japanese Bomb Swatow

HONG KONG, July 1 (AP)—Nine Japanese bombers today conducted a raid on Swatow, South China Port northeast of here. The raiders circled for the city for an hour and a half, dropping more than 100 bombs.

Casualties ran high and hospitals were filled with wounded, but trustworthy estimates of the total numbers were not immediately available.

The raid was believed by Chinese to be the prelude to large-scale Japanese operations in South China.

[Japanese air raids on Swatow, 200 miles east of Canton, began June 22. At the same time Japanese marines occupied the Island of Namoa, 20 miles off Swatow. The United States gunboat Asheville has been standing by at Swatow for protection of Americans, of whom 69 were reported in the Swatow consular district, 25 in Swatow City.]

The raid was on a larger scale and far more destructive than any previous attacks on Swatow.

Eye-witness accounts received here said the objectives appeared to be the Mayor's office, military headquarters, and the power station, but many bombs, dropped from a considerable height, landed in crowded residential quarters.

The population had some warning, for six of the bombers reconnoitered over the city for half an hour before the bombing began. Then the destruction assumed such proportions that panic followed as building after building went tumbling into debris.

The normal population of Swatow is about 200,000. Thousands sought refuge in the interior after last week's raids.

'Joint' Firm for China

TOKYO, July 1 (AP)—Domei, the official Japanese news agency reported the formation of a joint Chinese-Japanese concern called the Central China Water Power Company and capitalized at 25,000,000 Chinese dollars ($4,500,000.)

It said the Company was "designed to exert monopolistic privileges in Central China over all water works and power plants." It said it was scheduled immediately to take over the water works and power plant in Nantao and Chapei, in Shanghai, and in Nanking and other places.

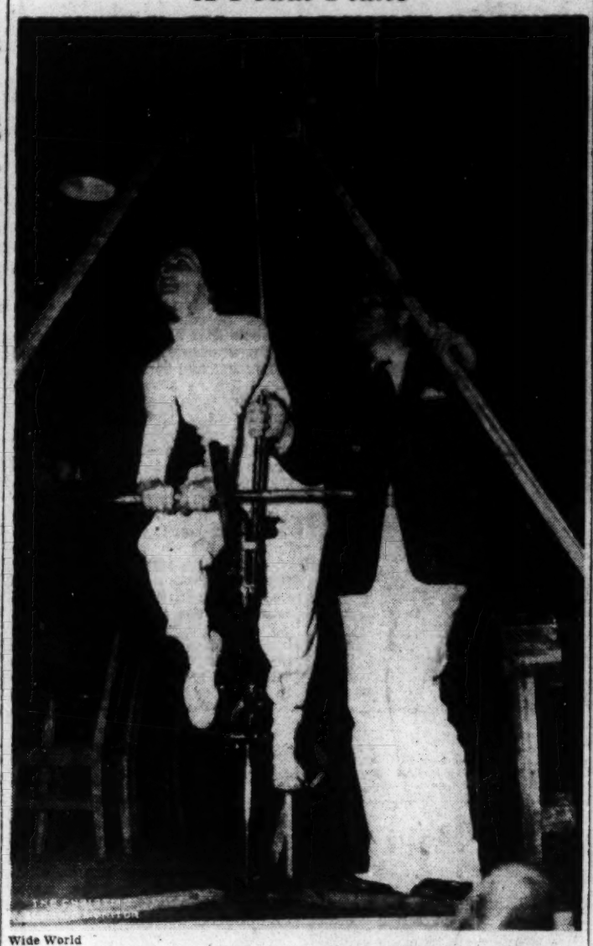
Japan Shaken by Storm

TOKYO, July 1 (AP) — Japan, shaken by two earthquakes and bufeted for two days by one of the heaviest storms of its recorded weather history, apparently was spared the added menace of a typhoon yesterday.

Meteorologists had reported a typhoon moving toward the country's eastern coast, but later they stated it was passing the islands, having veered to the northwest.

The Government listed 197 killed or missing and 13 of Japan's main railways disrupted.

A Pedal Plane



Wide World

Helicopter Reduced to Simplest Form

This giro-cycle, designed by Dr. W. Frederick Gerhardt (right) of Wayne University, Detroit, has made the first vertical flight of a heavier-than-air machine propelled solely by muscular energy. Mrs. Johanna de Tuscon, who made the ascent, is shown in flying position.

Australia Stops Iron Shipments; Fears Exhaustion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Australia, July 1—Export of iron ore from Australia will cease today, the Federal Government having imposed an embargo on the ground that "accessible deposits capable of economic development are so limited as to compel their conservation for Australian industrial requirements." Base metals other than iron are not affected, as it is officially claimed that Australia produces these metals far in excess of its own needs.

The extent of iron ore deposits was first queried in 1936 when, although no anxiety was felt for future supplies, an investigation was ordered. Present action has been taken as a result of Dr. W. G. Woolnough's report as Canberra's geological adviser.

It has been specifically stated that the prohibition of iron ore exports is not aimed at any particular foreign country. Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons stated that the report emphasized the fact that "known circum-Pacific iron ore reserves were very inadequate." The decision is understood to have been hastened, however, by the interest of Japan's Nippon Mining Company in the development of Western Australia's north coast Yampi Sound deposits.

Dr. Woolnough's report states that continued expansion of local iron and steel industries, now using more than 2,000,000 tons of iron ore annually, would turn Australia into an importer instead of a producer unless supplies of high-grade ore were conserved.

Survey Promised

The Prime Minister says that a detailed Commonwealth survey will be carried out in collaboration with State officers and, if results are more reassuring, the embargo decision will be reconsidered. Meanwhile, equitable compensation claims for expenditure on current operations planned to supply a future export market, would be considered by the Government.

John Curtin, Opposition leader, told the Canberra House that he did not favor restriction of Australian exports although he knew that iron ore could be used for munitions. National economic solvency depended on the maintenance of Australia's export markets and any restriction could be justified only by the gravest emergency, he said.

Sharp criticism of the Government's embargo came from Western Australia, Premier John C. Willcock telegraphing that the move had been made on "mere superficial evidence" and stressing "the blow to the State of this hostile attitude toward the development of an area depending almost entirely on its mineral resources."

H. E. Vail, Managing Director of the Yampi Sound Mining Company, says the decision favors Eastern states, and that while it will kill his company, it will affect only one branch of the activities of Eastern competitors. South Australian Premier Richard L. Butler joined the chorus with a statement that interests in his State would be seeking compensation.

Effect on Japan

Torao Wakamatsu, Japanese Consul-General, has protested that the Nippon Company has spent much money on Yampi development. By the embargo, Australia would also lose meat export trade from its northern ports, as a subsidiary company to the Nippon had proposed to divert a portion of its South American business once ships were running to Yampi. Apparently the Nippon Company, which will be another compensation-seeker, feared an Australian embargo as cables from Japan state that its Yampi Sound rights have been up for sale.

Actually, the probable effect on Japanese relations is more grave than these bare facts indicate. Present Japanese-Australian trade agreement expired yesterday and little apparent progress has been made in negotiations for a new pact.

Official Chaperon to Britain

Wide World

Earl of Clarendon

The New Lord Chamberlain, Chosen by King George to Succeed Lord Cromer. The Photograph Was Taken When He Was Governor General of South Africa

Lord Chamberlain Installed

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Great Britain has a new censor plays and the Royal Family a new Master of Ceremonies today.

He is the Earl of Clarendon, whom George VI has chosen as his Lord Chamberlain in succession to Lord Cromer.

Virtually the official chaperon, he will tell Their Majesties whom they can and cannot meet and will keep watch on every detail of their public social activities.

His induction into office with gold and scarlet pageantry makes him virtual ruler of the King's household, with wide powers embracing appointment of court physicians and dentists, control of the household staff, organization of social functions at all royal palaces, and censorship of plays.

Before his first court function the Earl must master the difficult art of walking backwards—one of the things he must do on ceremonial occasions.

Playwrights, producers, and theater patrons were pleased when Lord Clarendon recently said: "I love the stage and I can assure you that I shall not be unduly censorious. Historical plays and thrillers are my stage favorites."

But he refused cautiously to divulge any plans he may have for changes in court procedure.

Lord Clarendon's appointment, although nonpolitical in its functions, nevertheless climaxes a successful career in public service.

A strong believer in Empire unity, he has worked his way from the lower ranks of the Conservative Party to his recent post of Governor General of South Africa. The offices of Chief Whip of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords, and Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Dominion Affairs, formed important rungs in his political ladder.

His interests were not circumscribed by official requirements. This was evidenced when he went to Canada to personally supervise the settlement of 3,000 British farmers on Canadian soil. For he was a stanch supporter of greater emigration of Englishmen to the Dominions.

To his new post is attached family associations. His father was Lord Chamberlain during the reign of Queen Victoria; and his uncle, Lord Lathom, held the post earlier in Victoria's reign.

Business Women Sail Early For World Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—The first contingent of America's delegation to the Third International Congress of Business and Professional Women at Budapest in August will leave New York tomorrow on board the steamship Carinthia. The party will be headed by Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York, President of the international organization.

The group will go first to Edinburgh, Scotland, for the jubilee of the International Council of Women, July 11 to 22, where a delegation of 50 from the United States to the Budapest meeting will assemble with those from 20 other countries.

The theme of the Budapest Congress will be "Business and Professional Women and the New Social Order," with an agenda based on the program adopted by the Board of Directors at Stockholm last June. This projected an increase in the number of women in executive positions and in public service and exposure of "fallacies" about women in business, such as the charge that they are "pin money workers and unstable in business."

At the Edinburgh Jubilee, Miss Phillips will preside at a July 15 mass meeting on "New Professions for Women."

Rensselaer Gets Roebling Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROY, N. Y. — Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute announces a gift of $60,000 from John A. Roebling of Bernardsville, N. J., who was graduated from the Institute in 1888.

"This contribution from a member of the family of renowned engineers and industrialists brings the total given by the family to Rensselaer during the last 10 to 15 years to more than $250,000," the announcement said. "In accordance with Mr. Roebling's instructions, the $60,000 will be added to our unrestricted endowment funds." Mr. Roebling's gifts now total about $100,000.

Mr. Roebling attended Rensselaer's recent Commencement exercises, and in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation was host to classmates at a dinner.

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G-Man Dismissal Revealed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—For the moment at least, the turmoil in the Federal Bureau of Investigation incidental to its exposure of a German "spy" plot has pushed the spying into the background. The Capitol, always more or less fascinated by the story-book behavior of J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Chief, is watching with renewed delight his latest controversy with one of his former ace G-men, and momentarily forgetting that the whole affair sprang from the uncovering of a rather clumsy German spy ring.

Latest development has been a taunt of hyprocrisy flung at Mr. Hoover over the telegraph wires from Philadelphia where Leon G. Turrou is sitting with his prospective publishers presumably devising means whereby they can circumvent Mr. Hoover's ban on publication of the Turrou background story of how he uncovered the spy ring—the story which he resigned from the FBI to publish.

Mr. Hoover struck hard at his former subordinate last night with a terse announcement that the Turrou resignation had not been accepted; that instead the FBI had dismissed Mr. Turrou "with prejudice," an action which automatically denies the former G-man the benefits of accumulated leave, and bars his re-employment by the United States Government as long as the stigma stands on the Federal records. Had the resignation been accepted, Mr. Turrou would have continued to receive his Government salary until about Sept. 21. As it is, his salary was stopped on June 20, the day he submitted his resignation. He also loses retirement benefits.

Mr. Hoover made no public comment in connection with yesterday's announcement, but it was explained anonymously at the Department of Justice that the reason for the dismissal was Mr. Turrou's proposed violation of the oath he took when he enlisted as a "G" man forbidding him to disclose service information either during or after his term of service. The FBI Subordinate submitted his resignation in order to publish his personal story before seeing the case for which he laid the groundwork, through the courts. Department of Justice attorneys immediately brought injunction proceedings to prevent publication on the ground that the material sold to publishers was the property of the Government, not of the writer.

To this Mr. Turrou replies rather pointedly this morning:

"I have read scores of articles as well as a book written by Mr. Hoover while he was directing the FBI, articles advertised as being taken from the secret files of the FBI, articles for which Mr. Hoover was highly paid, and articles which, I believe, were valuable to the Nation at large in exposing bad criminal conditions and which brought about better public cooperation.

"I intended to do no more than that in my articles, except, unlike Mr. Hoover, I decided to step completely out of the service before attempting to write a word for publication."

Mr. Turrou disposed of the charge that the proposed publication would violate his oath as a "G" man by declaring that he may have signed such an oath when he enlisted, but if so it was merely one of many routine papers he had to sign. Whether he did or not, he could see no reason why if Mr. Hoover can sell for profit material connected with the activities of the FBI he, a subordinate of Mr. Hoover, should not be able to do the same thing.

The Turrou reply raises once more a question which has been in the forefront here a good many times of late years: the question of the propriety of a public official capitalizing on his position for personal profit. Most of the Roosevelt family has been subjected to criticism for the same thing at one time or another. The President was particularly criticized for selling his press conference transcripts for magazine publication.

Japan Intensifies Red Drive; Police Arrest Many Suspects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The broad results, although not all the details of the constant struggle which the Japanese police carry on against persons suspected of Communist activity, were revealed in a recent announcement by the Home Office here that over 1,300 suspected Communists hati been arrested since December, 1936. Of this number 235 have been indicted, 238 have been released, and the remainder are still under examination.

Dec. 5, 1936, was a field day for the Japanese police, as about 400 suspected "Reds" were rounded up in one of the sweeping raids which are a frequent feature of anti-radical administrative activity here. A strict ban was placed on the publication of this news by the press; and it was only released 18 months later. Meanwhile the number of arrests had risen to more than 1,300.

The Japanese police are especially concerned over the efforts of the Communists to win wider popular support by adopting the so-called "popular front" tactics of co-operating with other opposition groups, instead of holding aloof from them, as was formerly the case. This is in obedience to the new strategy which the Communist International in Moscow has been recommending for several years.

The Japanese Communists, according to the Home Ministry statement, have put aside abstruse Marxian phraseology and high-sounding slogans and have tried to link themselves with every movement of discontent. They were particularly active in agitating among the workers of the Tokyo bus and electric railway lines. They cut down the publication of illegal literature and expressed their ideas, so far as possible, in legal magazines and pamphlets. They avoided the holding of large meetings, which would naturally attract the attention of the police, and endeavored to spread their propaganda through inconspicuous meetings of small groups. They tried to maintain contact with Communists in other countries, especially in America, through the Proletarian Esperanto Society and through sailors of radical views. The Home Ministry statement concludes:

"Diverse as the activities of the Japanese Communists were, they were acting under the instructions of the Communist International, with the ultimate aim of establishing a proletarian dictatorship in order to change the structure of the Japanese nation, abolish the private property system and bring about a Communist society."

The Communists even endeavored to enter religious organizations and dominated the so-called Rising Buddhist Youth League, which maintained headquarters in Tokyo and branches in 16 prefectures. They are alleged to have received instructions of the Communist International through two main sources: Communist literature printed in Japanese in America and visits from Japanese Communists who have graduated from the Oriental Communist University in Moscow.

One of these gradutes, Isamu Kobayashi, who had lived for some years in California, has just been arested in Dairen on his way to Japan. It is alleged by the police that he was provided with funds from Moscow and with instructions to the following effect:

To form a popular front in Japan, composed of the laboring masses.

To break the system of the ruling classes, to spread anti-militarist ideology, and to intensify the capital-labor struggle.

Methodists Work On Unification

EVANSTON, Ill., July 1 (AP)—Leaders of the three branches of Methodism in the United States gathered yesterday in the first joint meeting to map unification.

For the two-day session of the Commission on Interdenominational Relations and Church Union, about 75 churchmen were expected from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church.

Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Commission, will appoint committees to work out unification details.

Church leaders did not expect the consolidation, which will unite 8,000,000 members in the Methodist Church, to be completed before 1942.

C. I. O. Loses in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Organizers of the C. I. O. have failed in an attempt to secure recognition of their organization in the lumbering district of Alberni, Vancouver. After a lengthy dispute with the Provincial Government, the local C. I. O. union was told finally that the Government would not recognize it unless it could demonstrate that it had the support of the workers in the lumber industries affected.

Petitions from some of the workers in favor of organization under the C. I. O. and for a conciliation board to settle differences with their employers, did not convince the Government that the workers as a whole were sympathetic toward this movement. On the contrary, the Government received a largely signed petition from a majority of the workers declaring they did not want the C. I. O. in their industries.

G. S. Pearson, Provincial Minister of Labor, said the Government, under its new Labor Arbitration Act, would recognize any bargaining agency established by a majority of the men, in accordance with the regulations laid down under the Act. This provides that the men must vote for an agency openly by a majority of 51 per cent.

Meanwhile Mr. Pearson refused to appoint a conciliation board to consider the charge that some men have been dismissed illegally from the Alberni Lumber Mills because of their union activities. The Government has made clear that while it favors labor organization it wishes to avoid any industrial warfare such as tied up the timber industry of Washington and Oregon in recent years.

$5,824,697 for New York From PWA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—New York City's Board of Estimate has had accepted $5,824,697 in Public Works Administration funds for nine projects to which it must contribute 55 per cent of the cost. The list includes a public school, a Domestic Relations Court building, new Hunter College buildings and four public welfare centers.

The amount accepted is a little more than one third of the grants made available to the City by the Federal agency last week in a proffer of $14,147,725 in outright grants based on a portfolio of long-standing applications. The city now would like to make substitutions for some of these, and the Federal agency has made known its willingness to co-operate in getting enterprises for the City that it does want.

Municipal caution in the situation derives from the narrowness of the unencumbered City debt margin and that fact that 55 per cent of the construction outlay must come from City coffers. This aspect of participating too freely in Federal riches was stressed by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick in May, when he said that the City's free debt margin had dropped to $73,506,925 and that two or three major improvements might bring this to zero.

In consequence, City officials propose to adhere rigidly to an order of preference in their acceptance of Federal grants to avoid any necessity for abandoning urgently needed enterprises.

Traffic Safety Increased

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1 (AP)—June was Louisville's first calendar month without an automobile fatality since May, 1930. There have been no traffic fatalities in the limits of this City of more than 300,000 population for 45 consecutive days, police records show.

Wheaton Art Center Designs on Display

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—The winning architectural design and the 15 others submitted in the national competition for the modern art center to be built at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., went on display for the summer at the Museum of Modern Art, sponsor of the contest, here this week. The competition brought 252 designs in addition to the prize plan by Richard M. Bennett and Caleb Hornbostel, New York architects. All those on display show a modern solution of the architectural problem in the objective of the College to give contemporary craftsmen an opportunity to design a modern-age building rather than one imitating the forms of past ages.

The 15 other plans shown are the second prize design by Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer, of Cambridge, Mass., and those awarded the other prizes and honorable mention.

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Simple Salads are Smart

The simplest salad is often the smartest salad. One of the simplest of all bowl salads is the one of *mixed greens*—and what a variety of greens from which to choose: lettuce, in five or six varieties; chicory; endive; romaine; escarole; watercress—almost any fresh, young green will do, dandelions and tender, raw spinach leaves not excepted! Choose one, or mix several kinds together.

Chef's Salad Bowl

½ Spanish onion
2 tomatoes
1 small head chicory
2 cups cooked or canned green peas
French Dressing
⅜ cup slivered tongue

French Dressing

1 garlic clove
3 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice
Few grains pepper
½ cup Mazola
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika

Slice onion, separate into rings. Cut tomatoes in thin wedges. Break chicory into small sprays. Combine all ingredients in salad bowl; toss until ingredients glisten with dressing. Serves 4.

Rub bowl with cut clove of garlic. Add remaining ingredients. Stir vigorously with fork. Remove garlic and beat dressing thoroughly before serving. Serves 4.

MAZOLA is prepared from the hearts of fully ripened corn; it's as good to eat as the good corn from which it's made.

FREE To readers of The Christian Science Monitor "The Mazola Salad Bowl" Book—several times the size shown here, 98 recipes you'll like to try. Send post card, with name and address, to MAZOLA, Dept. CS5, P. O. Box 171, Trinity Station, New York City.

International Good Will Urged Before Educators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Fifteen thousand schoolteachers and administrators turned homeward today after closing the seventy-sixth annual convention of the National Education Association with emphasis upon the service of schools in the promotion of world citizenship.

The responsibility of education in working toward such a goal was stressed throughout the five-day meeting as delegates from every part of the United States interspersed discussions of professional technique and methods with frequent appraisals of the fundamental purpose behind their efforts to improve the lot of mankind.

Keyed to this theme, the final session at the New York World's Fair grounds yesterday afternoon brought teachers face to face with the opportunities in the field of international good will, as interpreted by President Roosevelt, Count Doynel de Saint-Quentin, Ambassador from France; Miguel Lopez Pumarejo, Minister from Colombia, and Dr. Paul Monroe, Professor of Education at Columbia University.

Praise from Colombia

President Roosevelt, who again emphasized the value of the Good Neighbor policy in the Western Hemisphere, was praised by Mr. Pumarejo for helping to improve the peace of both Americas. Radiocasts to Latin America under the sponsorship of the Federal Government were helping to promote friendship between the republics of the New World, the Colombian Minister said.

The French Ambassador suggested that civic education was important in the development of world citizenship. Citizens aware of their responsibilities at home, he suggested, probably would establish a government conscious of its rights and duties abroad.

"Education will succeed in molding world citizens if it endeavors to develop in individuals, not what differentiates them, but what brings them nearer to each other, if it emphasizes less their particular or national character than what is common to all human beings," Count de Saint-Quentin declared.

Professor Munroe, who also is President of the World Federation of Teachers' Associations, voiced the hope that through voluntary international organization educators could contribute substantially toward the promotion of peace.

"Our political leaders have emphasized that disarmament of the mind must precede disarmament of the body," he said. "This can be accomplished only by education, and the best means is by the development of world citizenship.

"Most international conflicts of the present are caused by differences in political and social ideas and ideals. Differences in ideologies are created chiefly by processes of education conducted by new types of educational institutions instead of our traditional ones. We need a return to the education of ideas based on knowledge produced by long tested methods of instruction."

Mrs. Roosevelt Honored

After introducinng the President and other speakers on the international program, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who presided, received from Caroline S. Woodruff, retiring President of the N. E. A., an honorary life membership and membership key.

Before concluding the business session yesterday the teachers rejected a movement for repudiation of the American Legion by adopting instead a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Legion "and other service organizations having constructive education programs with the view of enlisting their support toward the enactment of laws providing for Federal Aid for public education."

Secondary schools pay far too much attention to vocational courses, Dr. Homer P. Rainey, Director of the American Youth Commission, told one of the closing sessions. Dr. Rainey, advocating a return to the apprentice system under which industry trains its own employees, said he had been unable to find a satisfactory correlation between job opportunities and the type of training acquired by students and the work they finally entered after leaving school.

Trade schools should teach only basic craft skills and might even consider turning to general cultural courses, Dr. Rainey said.

Rural Schools in 'V-8 Models'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Today's American rural school is a "V-8 De Luxe Model of improved educational practices—a smooth trade-in from the old Model-T Flivver, with its creaking limitations." This was the way county superintendents put it at National Education Association meetings here.

More and more school busses ply over the country roads where there were no transportation facilities previously. In the schools, window space, ventilation, plumbing and lighting, and the hot lunch, are new factors in typical dairy-farm areas.

A. Winfield Trainor, Superintendent in Lewis County, New York, had a first-hand sketch of the change in his own district. The number of districts had been reduced from 50 to 16, he said, but the size of the faculty had increased from 60 to 88, although the County had seen a decline in population. The change in quality and character of preparation of the teachers was even greater than the change in numbers, he continued, for, compared with the early days when not more than four members of the faculty were college graduates and the majority had not graduated from high school, today the majority were college graduates and nearly all of the others were normal school graduates.

L. A. Tuggle, Superintendent of Vermilion County Schools, Danville, Ill., had a similar story to tell of his section. Vermilion County school laws now, he said, took notice of the need of proper circulation of air and heat in the schoolroom, window space in ratio to floor space, and the latest step was electrification. The co-operation of parents had been the big thing through it all, he continued, saying that their groups could always be depended upon to help put across an educational project that was safe, sound and sensible.

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New York State Gets New Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—A new State museum has been added to the New York park system with the gift of the Ogden Mills colonial residence and its surrounding grounds and gardens overlooking the Hudson River at Staatsburg, N. Y. The residence itself has a history dating back to colonial times, for it was the home of Gen. Morgan Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and its acreage was deeded as a public park.

The property is the gift of Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps, sister of the late Ogden L. Mills, one-time Secretary of the Treasury, in memory of her parents, the late Ogden Mills and Ruth Livingston Mills. It has been in the family for 85 years, having been acquired by Mrs. Phipps's grandfather, Maturin Livingston, in 1853.

In accepting the memorial on behalf of the State, the Taconic State Park Commission indicated it would limit its public use to certain days, with admission by permit or for a small fee, rather than treat it "as an ordinary recreational area with unlimited public access."

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Educational Greetings From Hawaii to Maine

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Miss Peggy Masumoto — Miss Patsy Shintani — Orlando Woodman — Miss Hamamoto

Three Teachers From the Hawaiian Islands Greet an Educator From Gardiner, Maine, at the National Education Association Convention in New York City. The Young Women Are Wearing "Holokus," Native Formal Gown

Turko-French Arms Joined by Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

center round the fact that Turkey is very eager to build an eastern Mediterranean peace bloc to counter any imperialistic designs Premier Mussolini may be harboring. The Turks strongly believe that the Duce is already thinking of trying to build a new empire in the Levant where his Roman predecessors ruled for so many centuries.

Italian propagandists have been active for a long while in the two Arabic-speaking countries to the south, Syria and Palestine. Consequently France and Great Britain are also interested in reaching a close understanding with Turkey. But for this it is first necessary to establish friendly relations between Turks and Arabs.

These two races are still very suspicious of each other. The latter have not forgotten the long years of Turkish domination, which were ended by the war. The Turks for their part still despise the Arabs. In the Alexandretta Sanjak itself there is an added complication in the presence of a considerable number of Armenian refugees, none of whom has any liking for the Turks. A good many of the Alexandretta Armenians are stated to have fled southward to join the other Armenian colonies in Syria and the Lebanon, anticipating a renewal of persecution when Turkish influence controls the affairs of the Sanjak.

Another factor in the situation is the unrest which exists in Arabic-speaking French North Africa. In Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco there is much sympathy for the Syrians in regard to Alexandretta, and the French do not want to add fuel to the flames by being too impervious to the complaints of the Syrians against handing over Alexandretta, lock, stock, and barrel to Turkish influence.

In such circumstances, a satisfactory end to the Sanjak affair is devoutly desired by all. When it is achieved there is expected to emerge gradually a working agreement, though not an actual alliance, between France and Britain on the one hand, and Turkey and its close ally, Greece, on the other, designed to uphold the territorial status quo in the Eastern Mediterranean. It is believed that Egypt is also ready to co-operate. Finally, it is hoped that before long the new Syrian group of republics and in the end an independent Palestine will come in, too.

London Calm Over Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—Concessions made by France to Turkey in a military agreement that has been reached over the future of Sanjak of Alexandretta are regarded with complaisance in official circles here. The allegation that Alexandretta is being traded for a Franco-Turkish military alliance is discounted owing to the closeness of sympathy already existing between Paris and Ankara.

The British view is that the best thing that can happen is a complete French-Turkish agreement to put an end to the local disturbances which have been so prominent there of late.

Schuschnigg Marriage Denied

VIENNA, July 1 (AP) — Joseph Bürckel, Reichsführer Hitler's chief representative in Austrian Germany, in an extensive interview yesterday clarified the position of the National Socialist Government.

These were among the points he made:

Kurt Schuschnigg, deposed Austrian Chancellor, is not a married man in the eyes of the National Socialist regime. (Informed Vienna sources reported June 3 that Herr Schuschnigg and Countess Vera Fugger von Babenhausen had been married with Herr Schuschnigg's brother as proxy, Herr Schuschnigg himself being under detention.)

All the property of members of the Austrian branch of the ancient Hapsburg family, one-time rulers of Central Europe, will be confiscated by a decree to be published soon.

Baron Louis Rochschild of the international banking family is still under arrest, and efforts to reach an agreement regarding his properties are continuing. (Baron Rothschild was reported arrested shortly after Germany took over Austria, March 13.)

Austria is happy under the German regime, he claimed, and "former Communist workers now are the staunchest defenders of national Socialism."

While Jewish workers should not in theory be removed from their jobs, still they cannot expect special consideration so long as Gentiles are unemployed.

Herr Schuschnigg, said Herr Bürckel, High Commissioner for Austria, probably will be brought to trial on a charge of permitting or being responsible for "judicial murders" (meaning miscarriages of justice in which victims suffered the capital penalty).

"Our Führer," he said, "in a Reichstag speech has promised, however, that his life would be spared."

Herr Bürckel said Herr Schuschnigg still was in Vienna, that he had three rooms at his disposal, and that he was well treated. He declined to allow journalists to go to Herr Schuschnigg's place of detention.

Figures concerning arrests in Austria have been greatly exaggerated, Herr Bürckel said, adding that at present there are 3,780, about one-half of them being Jews, in "protective custody," or under arrest for political offenses. Race had nothing to do with the arrests, he said.

Synthetic Products for Japan

TOKYO, July 1 (AP)—Japan's war curb upon production of goods for domestic use has been extended by the Ministry of Commerce to apply to all types of hides and skins.

The act was promulgated on June 30, factories being ordered to quit producing a long list of products for domestic use, principally goods of cotton cloth and iron.

Synthetic products will be used at home, the genuine products being manufactured for export only.

TIENTSIN, China, July 1 (AP)—Hides and skins trade, mostly with United States, is valued at about 20,000,000 Chinese dollars (approximately $3,600,000) annually and exporters at present have large stocks awaiting shipment abroad. The exporters held a meeting this afternoon and decided to appeal for maintenance of the Open Door policy of foreign trade.

Trade Balance Adverse

TOKYO, July 1 (AP)—The Finance Ministry reported today that Japan had an unfavorable foreign trade balance of $56,776,200 during the first six months of this year.

Imports were listed as $430,070,000 and exports, $373,293,800. Exports declined 19.6 per cent as compared with the same period in 1937 and imports 38.3 per cent.

The adverse balance for the first six months of 1937 was $203,000,000.

N. J. Price-Fixing Affects Necessities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 1—New Jersey will come face to face next Monday with price-fixing on an extensive scale.

Passed over the veto of Gov. A. Harry Moore, the State's new law stops the sale of any commodity—food, drugs, clothing, hardware, and almost everything else—at a price less than cost, plus two per cent.

There are some who declare the law will be as unpopular as the repealed sales tax law of a few years ago, but it will not have the nuisance element which spelled the doom of the sales levy.

Court tests of the new law are expected for, although the price-fixing provisions of the milk control board were upheld, similar provisions for the State's cleaning and dyeing industry have been declared unconstitutional by the Federal courts.

Price fixing to be constitutional, it was held, must affect the public interest or guard the public health. On this basis, regulation of milk, water, and other utility items have been sustained.

New York City Cuts Delinquency 50 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Since the founding of the Children's Court here in 1903, the delinquency rate among New York City children has declined more than half, Dr. J. B. Maller, Research Associate of Columbia University, told a National Education Association group here this week.

The period of this steep cut had seen 250,000 children before this court as alleged delinquents, Dr. Maller said. He attributed much of the reduction to a more tolerant public attitude, greater public school attention to the individual child, coordination with other social agencies, and the development of many public and private child welfare groups.

McCormick Case

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 1 (AP)—Indians climbed jagged, knife-like Sandia Peak today to return the body of Medill McCormick, scion of a Chicago publishing family, lost in a storm while climbing the peak on June 22.

Young McCormick was discovered almost precisely on the opposite side of the knife-like peak from the ledge on which the body of Richard Whitmer, the young man's climbing companion, was found last Friday.

Of All Things . . . !

A One-Lemon Tree

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—The lemon is hardly native to the Pikes Peak country, but Mrs. R. S. Niswanger has just completed her usual "lemon harvest."

She plucked a lemon 18 inches in circumference—enough for three pies—from the lemon tree that grows in winter within her house and in the summer outside in her garden. The tree is potted and bears only one gigantic lemon at a time.

High Cost of Figuring

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP) — A Pueblo woman was baffled by the forms it was necessary to fill out before paying her personal and corporation income taxes so she employed a tax expert.

His fee was $18.

The tax was three cents.

She paid with a postage stamp.

Honesty

CHICAGO (AP)—There was plenty of excitement when a man dropped $29 in nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars in the crowded lobby of a Loop bank.

Scores of persons picked up the coins as they rolled to all corners of the lobby. The picker-uppers were honest. A counting machine showed return of the full $29.

'Flying Fortress' Wings Across Gulf of Mexico

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 1 (AP)—A four-motored "flying fortress" winged in here at 6 a. m., today on a flight from Miami, Fla., to test Army plane navigation equipment and departed at 7:45 a. m., for New Orleans—heading across the Gulf of Mexico.

Maj. Stanley Umstead, head of a crew of six, said "everything clicked in great style" upon landing here.

Major Umstead brought the craft to Miami from Dayton, Ohio, a distance of about 1,400 miles, in 4 hours, 58 minutes, yesterday.

Jewish Faith Member Sues Leader of Bund

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—A $3,000,000 slander suit has been filed here against Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, by Emanuel J. Jack, who said he was suing on behalf of himself and "all members of the Jewish faith who may join with me as plaintiffs."

The action was based on statements attributed to Mr. Kuhn when he testified recently at a legislative investigation into Nazi activities in this Country.

Mr. Kuhn was quoted in Mr. Jack's complaint as having testified that "all Jews without exception are enemies of the United States."

In Britain: A Study in National Calm

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A few weeks in England leave one with the impression of having been in touch with the roots of human affairs. France may flaunt its individualism, Germany may surge on waves of patriotic emotion, others manifest a self-conscious nationalism in various ways, but in England you find yourself in a society in which things happen as a matter of course. You are among a people that has a genius for pulling new events into a reasonable proportion and for pursuing its national life in a state of calm detachment from the flurries that continually sweep the Continent.

The Government may be disturbed about some "menacing move" by Berlin or Rome, but after its agitation has found its way to the public consciousness between a four days' test match, a week of Royal Ascot and considerable preoccupation over Manchester's trade slump it has paled somewhat—and any remaining flickers of excitement are smothered by the suave, unemotional accents of the B. B. C. announcer.

Even the awesome spectacle of a barrage of searchlights ranging the night skies for air invaders are after all only Smith, Jones and Robinson of the Territorials undergoing their Saturday night's air-raid practice.

It is not that Englishman are insensible to Continental alarms, but merely that they are accustomed to suppress all show of feelings on things that affect them deeply so that the visible life of the nation assumes an aspect of quiet assurance and equilibrum. There is more violence of emotion displayed over a canned pea concern, whose airplane advertisement went roaring overhead during the three-minute Armistice-day silence than over a Hitler coup in Austria.

With this settled reliance on the normal course of things, reinforced by a calm faith in the Cabinet, the Navy and the stalwart Guards that, with almost fascist precision, troop the color at St. James's Palace, thorny questions of political ideals are apt to be relegated to a minor place in the daily life of the nation. It is in Parliament that such matters begin to take on a more disturbing aspect.

The Conservatives, it is true, preserve an apparently comfortable detachment on the subject of political principles. They prefer not to couch their policy in terms of ideals, but rather to keep free to adopt such moves as for the moment seem best in the interests of the nation. In this they follow in the wake of Canning, Palmerston, and Beaconsfield, whose statues shed an effulgence of decorous sanctity through the stately transepts of Westminster Abbey across the way. Their moves are based on careful calculations as to the balancing of political power on the Continent, and as to the general distribution of bombers and battleships. They will yield on an ideal if thereby they gain an immediate advantage in arms, power, or supplies. Their justification is that they count on ensuring peace—a long series of short-range peace moves.

By a strange paradox the opposition, which is—theoretically at least—out for long-range and permanent peace, is for the present much concerned to criticize the Government's slowness and inefficiency in rearmament. It is a stand that leaves the Conservatives pleasantly undisturbed. Through a rather heated air-force debate Premier Chamberlain reclined, comfortably extended as the long-limbed Arthur Balfour used to recline in the days when members could slumber beneath the grateful shade of their top hats, and listened while Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood met a mass attack from the Labor benches.

Sir Kingsley—short, rotund, and affable—had just replaced Lord Swinton, whose two-year quarrel with Lord Nuffield (Britain's Henry Ford) over airplane construction made a peacemaker desirable. The Laborites, led by Wedgwood Benn, a small incisive figure with a mass of complicated facts at his finger ends, presented an angry front. But the smiling Sir Kingsley parried the thrusts, the Chairman of Committee, Sir Dennis Herbert, droned his weighty decisions, and not for a moment was the recumbent Premier or his Government disturbed.

The Government in truth has no fears of the Labor opposition. Only three years ago Labor had consented to back the Baldwin rearmament program on condition that the arms should be placed at the service of the League. Today it is fulminating against the Government for slowness in rearming, League or no League. So when Hugh Dalton—most polished orator of the Labor front-benchers, and once Under Foreign Secretary under Arthur Henderson—piled up evidence of governmental mismanagement of the air program in an outstanding tirade, the Conservatives must have been almost as pleased as the Labor members opposite.

Fortunately for Labor its confusion is partly covered by other confusions within the opposition. There is little in common between Winston Churchill's plan for a defensive non-fascist bloc, the proposal for a world front of democratic nations, the Left front urged by some Liberals for lining up all British Lefts from Liberal to Communist, the collective security groundwork of the main body of Labor or the small pacifist group that will have no policy based on threats, and demands an economic basis of appeasement.

Only one point seems in a measure to bring together not only the various Opposition groups but also the forces of the Government—that is the general proposal for economic appeasement. Sir Samuel Hoare suggested it in his famous Geneva speech of February, 1936. Before that the MacDonald Labor Government had prevailed on the League to name a Commission for Economic Co-operation "to remove the economic causes of war." M. Van Zeeland's report recommends it; the pacifist forces demand it.

After the air debate, it came up for general discussion—a friendly interchange of views, not too seriously taken. Perhaps it borders too closely on the ideal for wholehearted consideration. Only the pacifists—George Lansbury and his three or four faithful adjutants—seemed determined upon a world conference on raw materials and a world reserve fund to assist disarmament.

But out of all this welter of conflicting policies and ideals not one seemed to be built upon the notable circumstances that between this nation that knows so well how to stand apart from surrounding upheavals and to pursue its national life in its own way, and the American nation that pursues a fundamentally identical course, there is a close natural bond that, whatever the politicians may think, must ultimately form the basis for a sane and peaceful world.

Chemistry Finds Resources

(Continued from Page 1)

its internal affairs in such a way that anything approaching the maximum production of material goods for peaceful purposes has been accomplished. Russia only has stated that her objective was the production of goods for use.

"But due to a mistake in political philosophy, inadequate numbers of properly trained men, and the necessity of defending two borders some 6,000 miles apart, her achievements have not been satisfactory.

"England with a correct political philosophy, a remarkable mineral wealth, and being the home of a friendly commonwealth of nations, has not succeeded, as anyone can see who travels in England and observes the amount spent on the dole. Germany with another political philosophy has definitely decided in favor of guns rather than butter, and in addition has a definite lack of natural resources and apparently lacks the bargaining ability to secure them.

"The United States and Canada have succeeded better than any other countries, due undoubtedly to a correct political philosophy, adequate resources, trained men and freedom from threats of invasion.

Clothes and Colors

"Our people wish these things which chemistry can give them, but for some reason our chemical plants are partly idle, our chemists unemployed, and our workmen are on some form of relief. This is the problem of the future of chemistry which does not yield to chemical methods of solution; and without its solution, it is only possible to express hopes for the future."

Dr. Urey reviewed the great achievements in chemistry since Planck's discovery of the quantum theory in 1899—achievements which names such as Haber, Baekeland, Rutherford, Bragg, Soddy, Langmuir, Bohr, de Broglie, Curie and others, immediately suggest.

Professor Urey declared that the future may bring better clothes for people from better cotton, silk, wool, or linen, or fibers better than these. These will be more beautifully dyed than they are at present, and they will probably be produced with less effort than they have been in the past.

Food will be produced in greater variety. Fertilizers will make the arable areas of the earth produce a great abundance for an even much greater population than now exists. The study of vitamins will mean that the foods will be more wholesome than they are at present. Dwellings will be made of materials yet unknown. They will be more durable and beautiful, and more easily constructed.

"In addition to necessities, many luxuries will be supplied. Even if petroleum is exhausted, liquid fuels will be made from materials grown on farms. The automobile will continue with us and plane travel will increase. Finally, increased productive capacity must be expected to modify our social and economic institutions. This should be regarded as one of the great contributions which these things will bring."

Monopoly Inquiry Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

for a relaxation of the investigation's scope by appeal to congressional members will not find much success with Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho. The latter has been pressing a bill for Federal incorporation and regulation of gigantic interstate enterprises.

Statistics gathered by careful academic bodies reveal the possibilities of the inquiry. A Twentieth Century Fund study of "big business" charged that one-tenth of 1 per cent of all corporations own more than half of all corporate assets; that "a small group of insiders" actually control most of the giants; and that in any industry "concentration can be effected and control exercised in ways that are not subject to statistical measurement—for example, through interlocking directorates, investment trusts, trade associations and banking affiliations."

It is quite evident why business leaders are watching the big inquiry. Figures like these are potential raw material for the demagogue. By possible coincidence, information that steel would be the first subject of inquiry was immediately followed by a steel price cut, and abandonment of the "Pittsburgh-plus" basing point system, which the Federal Trade Commission condemned over a decade ago in an order which, for practical reasons, it never enforced. The inquiry, officially starting today, may be accompanied by other such developments.

Members of Committee

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Nine attorneys, two economists and a businessman form the committee which is ready to investigate the monopoly problem for Congress and President Roosevelt.

Here are thumbnail sketches of the 12 men:

Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust litigation: Drives to work in a $45 automobile which he says "suits me fine;" former Yale law professor; author of best sellers on economics; advocates a realistic approach to anti-trust legislation.

William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities Commission: Expressed goal is "democratization of industry;" has said management must be made "responsible to the desires and demands of the real owners," the stockholders, of business; on leave from law professorship at Yale.

Herman Oliphant, General Counsel of the Treasury: Author of much New Deal monetary and tax legislation; former Law Professor at Chicago, Columbia and Johns Hopkins; in original group of policy-making advisers who helped determine the course of the New Deal.

Isador Lubin, Chief of the Labor Department's Bureau of Statistics: Has engaged in economic research most of his life; considered an expert on labor as an economic factor in industry; among his duties is compilation of statistics on pay rolls and employment.

Richard C. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce: Formerly Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company; has been associated with other large business and financial enterprises; appointed to present post only two months ago.

Garland S. Ferguson, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission: Formerly judge in North Carolina; in more than 12 years on the FTC has become acquainted with problems of Government regulation of trade practices; declared in recent speech that the Commissioners "do not conceive it to be our duty to harass, to annoy or to prosecute."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, (D) of Wyoming: Author of a proposal to require Federal licenses for interstate corporations; a New Englander who went West; former newspaperman, lawyer, secretary to a senator, and First Assistant Postmaster General.

Senator William E. Borah, (R) of Idaho: Co-author with Senator O'Mahoney of the licensing bill; known as the principal anti-trust crusader in the Senate; consulted by many colleagues on points of constitutional law.

Senator William H. King, (D) of Utah: Former Utah judge and a member of the Senate's conservative wing; has voted against many Administration measures; declared monopoly inquiry must not become "witch hunt."

Representative Hatton W. Sumners, (D) of Texas: Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; sponsored the inquiry resolution in the House although he has differed frequently with Roosevelt policies; protested appointment to the Commission, but accepted at the President's personal insistence.

Representative Edward C. Eicher, (D) of Iowa: Staunch Administration supporter; came to Congress in 1933; recently sponsored the law which gave to the Securities Commission authority to regulate over-the-counter trading in securities.

Representative B. Carroll Reece, (R) of Tennessee: Attorney and one-time instructor of economics; formerly Director of the New York University School of Commerce; assisted in preparation of the Securities Act.

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Manhattan Slums: Homes At $2,600,000,000 Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—With the unqualified declaration that Government must subsidize the rehousing of low-income groups, the Citizens' Housing Council yesterday released a blueprint of New York City's housing needs, calling for the construction of 29,000 new dwellings annually for the next 20 years at a total cost of $2,600,000,000, if the city's slum areas were to be wiped out.

The report, which represents a year's work by the Council and six technical committees, declares that 600,000 persons, the equivalent of a major city, live in unfit houses.

The issuance of the study, which was discussed yesterday by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Joseph Clark Baldwin, Chairman of the State Constitutional Convention Committee for Housing, coincides with important initial steps in New York's rehousing program and with the Constitutional Convention, to which the Council looks for help in paving the way to effective slum clearance.

The Council report deprecates the importance of housing programs now under way, declaring they will at best merely take care of the accumulated shortage in low-income housing. It envisages a dual construction program of Government and private capital for the 29,000 low-income units a year and an exclusively private-capital program for 55,000 units it finds needed annually for families in higher income brackets.

"Master Plan" Needed

The Council sees some such long-range program, maintained at the pace started, as less than the minimum requirement if corrosive effects on the city are to be arrested. There must be a "master plan, which will more adequately relate business, industrial, and residential sections to each other," it asserts.

The report begins with recommendations for immediate action to get the proposed program launched, urging a constitutional amendment to permit both State and local housing grants, broaden the powers of condemnation, and permit fairer valuation of land. It is further recommended that the zoning ordinance be promptly and completely revised, and with it the Multiple Dwelling Law and the Building Code, and that an "adequate" budget be provided the Municipal Housing Authority.

The estimate of housing needs is premised on the number of families who must pay less than $10 a room a month, the lowest figure, according to the Council, for which private enterprise can profitably build.

"At total building and financing costs," the report states, "the total annual capital expense of housing the assisted groups at the rate of 29,000 dwelling units a year would be $130,000,000. At present rents, if the assistance were in the form of an annual subsidy in lieu of capital investment, there would be a $3,000,000 subsidy required each year for each 29,000 units, the subsidy being cumulative during the life of the program. If costs are brought down to the point corresponding to the assumption in this report that private enterprise can build unaided to rent at $10 a month, then the subsidy would be reduced to $1,700,000."

Aid for Lowest Groups

The Council stressed that it has carefully considered any adverse effects of a government subsidy upon private industry and that, largely from this consideration, it recommends that publicly aided housing be undertaken only for those groups private industry was incapable of reaching.

With reference to old-law tenements, the report states:

"Since a housing program as extensive as that recommended will take 20 or 30 or more years to carry out, under most favorable conditions, it is apparent that a substantial section of the low-income group must continue to live in the old existing housing for the greater part of their lives."

To relieve this part of the housing problem it recommends no rehabilitation for the "badly decayed" areas; partial rehabilitation for the intermediate area between blight and serious decay, and extensive innovations and modernization where dwellings are in fair shape.

Ancient Palestine City Gives Up Treasures

Oriental Institute of University of Chicago

Ruins of Megiddo Show Culture of Pre-Christian Era

Top Left—Carved Ivory Comb From a Megiddo Palace Destroyed in the Twelfth Century B. C. Top Right—Gold Heads With Disk Crowns, Part of a Megiddo Palace Treasure. Bottom—General View of the Ruins of the Palace of the Ruling Princes of Megiddo in the Fifteenth to Thirteenth Centuries B. C.

Buell Says Peace Can Be Secured By 2 Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—The United States and the status quo powers of Europe can still bring about a peaceful settlement in Europe—on two conditions—declares Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, on his return from a trip through eight European countries.

The first condition is that the United States modify its Neutrality Act and throw its economic weight against aggression.

The second condition is that the status quo powers of Europe "indicate a willingness to make the necessary economic concessions so that potential aggressors can find a substitute for war."

Mr. Buell noted that as the arms race increases, governments are forgetting about economic recovery and world reorganization. Peace in Europe and in the world is precarious, he added, "as long as the Czech and Spanish questions are unsettled."

Cordell Hull's service to peace as Secretary of State was commended, since he is "reiterating the importance of a new effort at international organization." If the American people support the Hull program by acts, Mr. Buell believes that "the world forces working for peace may yet gain the ascendancy."

Mr. Buell reported that few people believed the Spanish civil war would soon be concluded. The Loyalist resistance was by no means exhausted, he said, and it was doubtful whether Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy could "afford to accept anything short of a Franco victory," needing compensation in Spain for his outmaneuvering by Reichsführer Adolph Hitler in the seizure of Austria.

As for Czechoslovakia, Mr. Buell laid considerable importance on whether Berlin keeps hands off the settlement of the German minority question there, but saw the present Nazi mood as a "wish to reduce Czechoslovakia to a German satellite."

"No one in Germany appears to want war, or believes it will come," he continued. "Nevertheless the Germans expect that, just as Hitler secured the Rhineland and Austria without a fight, Germany will go on to new victories in Central Europe without provoking hostilities.

"The outstanding opponent of German ambitions today is Britain. This country is rearming with an intensity and single-mindedness which is unique. In addition, it has seemed to abandon its former attitude of isolation toward Central Europe.

"For the moment Germany has been blocked; but meanwhile an unprecedented arms race is taking and the longer a general European settlement is postponed, the nearer grows the likelihood of a general war."

Mr. and Mrs. Buell were passengers home on board the Nieuw Amsterdam, of the Holland-American line.

Long-Range Budget Balanced, Roosevelt Tells Educators

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt took a strong stand here today for extension of a reciprocal Good Neighbor poli throughout the world, appealed to the United States to keep bright the fires of freedom and civil liberties," and said his "long-range budget" had been balanced.

The President made two addresses on the new World's Fair grounds, one laying the cornerstone of the Fair's $3,000,000 Federal Building, and the other before the National Education Association.

His long-term calculation, the President told the N. E. A., is based on "survival values for our population and for our democratic way of living, balanced against what we have paid for them," in addition to the usual items of Government income and outgo.

Addressing the teachers who comprise the National Education Association, Mr. Roosevelt also:

1. Spoke of countries where libraries have been burned, learned people exiled, universities dispersed and news, art, and literature censored as having turned back "the clock of civilization." He did so without naming any country.

2. Admonished this country to keep bright the fires of freedom and civil liberties, to redouble efforts to maintain a free press and to provide a safe place for eternal truths.

3. Declared for State and local control of schools and their carricula, with the Federal Government supplementing only the resources of the poorer communities.

4. Forecast that "the ultimate victory of tomorrow is with democracy, and through democracy with education, for no people can be kept eternally ignorant or eternally enslaved."

Defines "Real Capital"

The budget balancing remark was prefaced with a declaration that "the only real capital of a nation is its natural resources and its human beings."

"If we skimp on that capital, if we exhaust our natural resources and weaken the capacity of our human beings, then we shall go the way of all weak nations," said the President, adding that judged by history's test "I venture to say that the long-range budget of the present Administration of our Government has been in the black and not in the red."

Discussing Federal aid for education Mr. Roosevelt asserted that "no one wants the Federal Government to subsidize education any more than is absolutely necessary."

"But," he added, "we know that in many places local government unfortunately cannot adequately finance either the freedom or the facilities to learn. And there the Federal Government can properly supplement local resources."

The President said there probably was a greater divergence today in the standard of education between the richest communities and the poorest communities than a hundred years ago.

"It is, therefore," he asserted, "our immediate problem to close that gap—not in any way by decreasing the facilities of the richer communities but by extending aid to those less fortunate."

He forecast that unless the gap were narrowed it would widen, and said Federal aid "must be confined to lifting the level at the bottom rather than to giving assistance at the top."

Federal programs of the last five years, he said, had been in line with that policy—of conserving at needed spots "the twin interlocking assets of national and human resources."

"But," he added, "with this goes the equally important and equally difficult problem of keeping education intellectually free. For freedom to learn is the first necessity of guaranteeing that man himself shall be self-reliant enough to be free.

"If the fires of freedom and civil liberties burn low in other lands, they must be made brighter in our own.

"If in other lands the press is censored we must redouble our efforts here to keep it free.

"If in other lands the eternal truths of the past are threatened by intolerance we must provide a safe place here for their perpetuation."

How Sweden Pays

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Financial experts said here the Swedish system of paying for depression-spending consists simply of not letting the people forget the debt created by deficits.

They explained that the spending eventually is paid for out of taxes, the same as in other countries. A difference, they added, is that the Treasury's books are arranged to give the people a constant reminder of their debt—thereby to discourage premature reduction of taxes when good times arrive.

For instance, if the Swedish Government has a $100,000,000 deficit this year, the budget for each of the next five years must include a debt retirement equal to a fifth of that amount. If the Government, however, doesn't have enough money next year to retire the debt quota, an additional deficit is shown and charged against the following years.

In the United States, the deficit is merely the excess of expenditures over income. The total of the public debt is shown, however, on the daily Treasury statement. It is now $37,121,538,483.

Professorial 'Holiday'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—You know about the postman who went for a walk on his day off. Did you ever wonder what college professors do during the summer vacation?

Northwestern University thought a case study on the topic might be of interest and gives us following:

Dr. Rensselaer Lee, Chairman of the Art Department, has gone to Rome, where he will stay for two months completing his study of the influence of Ariosto and Tasso on Italian painting.

Dr. Clyde Grose and Dr. Franklin Scott, members of the history department, are planning to attend the International Conference of Historians, which will be held in Zurich in August. Dr. A. J. Zieglschmid, Associate Professor of German, is now en route to Stuttgart with a party of students who will live with German families while they study Teutonic life and customs.

Dr. Edward C. Dapples of the Geology Department intends to study the coal fields of England, France, and Germany. Dr. Arthur J. Todd, Chairman of the Sociology Department, is touring Europe with a group of students.

Arthur L. Howland of the Geology Department, and Robert Garrels, an assistant in the Department, will spend the summer studying the iron ores of Newfoundland on a project of the Newfoundland Geological Survey. Dr. William E. Powers will go to Ottawa, Canada, to gather material on the physiographic regions of Canada. Dr. J. R. Ball plans to continue his studies of the Silurian epoch in Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Dr. John T. Stark, Chairman of the Geology Department, will address the meeting of the American Association of Science at Ottawa on "Stratigraphy of the Knife Lake Slates of Northeast Minnesota." He will then study the Val d'Or gold field in Canada, and in August will conduct a field course to study the Ontario-Minnesota boundary region.

Dr. R. J. Cashman of the Physics Department will go to Washington, D. C. to continue his study of the use of photo-tubes for measurement of ultra-violet radiation. He will work with the staff of the Bureau of Standards.

Dr. Edward Obert of the School of Engineering will continue his advanced studies at the University of Michigan. Dr. C. Rudolf Goedsche of the German Department will also be at Ann Arbor, where he intends to study Hittite, the oldest language known, and attend the Linguistic Institue.

Dr. Harold T. Davis of the Department of Mathematics was associated with the famed Cowles Commission, Colorado statistical organization, before he joined the faculty here. He will return to Colorado Springs this summer to work with the Commission.

Dr. George Maney and Dr. John F. Calvert of the School of Engineering will attend the meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education at College Station, Texas.

Dr. B. J. Spence, Chairman of the Physics Department, will spend the summer at his home in Lyons Colo., where he plans to complete a textbook on electricity and magnetism. Dr. Charles Behre of the Geology Department, who has just returned from a year's study of the zinc deposits of Europe, will spend his summer writing up his findings.

Dr. Walter Cook of the School of Law intends to go rural in the Adirondacks; Dr. Orlando Park of the Zoology Department will be in Panama for the summer; Dean Charles Freeman of the Dental School will investigate Alaska in the company of his wife; and Dean John W. Beattie of the School of Music is traveling through Italy.

Albert Crews and Dr. Clarence Simon of the School of Speech, with their wives, are going to Europe in the only faculty foursome reported. Dr. Lawrence Martin of the School of Journalism has also made plans for a European trip. Dr. John C. Eberhart of the Psychology Department will go to the West Coast with his wife.

Big Drop Found In Contributions To Religious Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Church, educational and charitable institutions would get $500,000,000 more a year if they could obtain 1 per cent more of the national income, according to the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, in a statement released here.

Despite a 61 per cent increase in national income from 1932 to 1936, the public has reduced the amount it gives to the support of churches by 30 per cent in that same period, the statement declared. At present religious and social agencies receive only 2.033 per cent of the national income, only one-third of the Scriptural tithe, the committee adds, and just one-fifth of the amount exempted from taxation by the government if given to philanthropies.

The Committee, in association with other religious, education and welfare agencies, will hold a National Stewardship Convention at Chicago next November 1, 2, and 3, in an effort to stimulate such giving.

During the period between 1932 and 1936, while contributions for religion were dropping 30 per cent; for general benevolence, 29 per cent; for community chests, 24 per cent, and for colleges, 18 per cent, expenditures for jewelry, Army and Navy, theaters, cigarettes, automobiles, whiskey, radio and beer soared to increases varying from 25 to 317 per cent, the statement says.

"Recent surveys indicate," it continues, "that religion is losing ground and that moral standards are growing worse. Tragically decreased income and financial losses during the depression have impaired the ministry of our churches, schools, hospitals, and other welfare organizations. More than 500,000 units of voluntary social endeavor—(Roman) Catholic, Protestant and Jewish — are appealing to the public for financial support. None of these institutions alone can afford the expense and effort required to educate the public in principles and standards of stewardship."

Treasures From Armageddon Valuable for Biblical Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Visual confirmation of the most spectacular archaeological find on record for the Palestine area was witnessed in Chicago recently as Prof. John A. Wilson, director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago opened a shipment from the Near East containing valuable treasures of gold and ivory.

They constituted part of the cache discovered in March by Gordon Loud, field director of the institute's expedition at Megiddo, (Armageddon) in Western Palestine. Inspection of the objects as they were being unpacked confirms the high importance which they will have for Biblical and Oriental studies, said Dr. Wilson.

In making known the details of his discovery, Mr. Loud related:

Long Before Christian Era

"A magnificent palace with frescoed walls and floors of sea shell mosaic stood just within the city gate and dominated the ramp approach to this fortress city. Within this palace lived princes of Megiddo who ruled this small section of the Egyptian Empire from about 1500 to 1200 B. C.

"These were troublous times, and the course of empire was not smooth. The city was constantly threatened with invasion by those who wished to throw off the yoke of Egyptian suzerainty. This threat sometimes became a reality, as is evidenced not only by historical records but by the excavation of five periods during which the palace emerged from partial destruction, each time with a slightly different plan.

"While we were engaged in clearing the floor which served the second phase of the palace we noticed that the lime pavement in the corner of a comparatively inaccessible room had been replaced with tamped earth. Exploring spades exposed a gleam of gold, and then patient and painstaking work with knife and brush uncovered the entire cache of gold and jewelry under the floor.

Buried Royal Treasure

"About 1350 B. C. a threatened invasion had caused the prince to bury his valued treasure, hoping it might escape the general looting which inevitably accompanied invasion. His hopes of safety for the gold were fulfilled, but he apparently never lived to reclaim his possessions.

"This hoard of objects no doubt represents a collection of royal gifts sent from Egypt and from the Asiatic states. A splendid gold bowl shaped like a sea shell was probably a gift from some Asiatic king. Two exquisite cosmetic jars, or serpentine and hematite respectively, with bases and rims encased in gold, doubtless came from Egypt, as did a delicate little pair of gold heads adorned with disc crowns. A gold mesh chain was so beautifully and carefully made that it remains as strong and flexible today as it was 3500 years ago.

"Cylinder seals of lapis lazuli set in gold caps, delicate granulated gold and lapis lazuli beads, an electrum ring with scarab setting, and an ivory tusk banded with incised gold and with one end cut in the form of a human head, are other major items in this splendid collection."

More Valuable Than Gold

The ivories found, which date to later sacking of the palace, undoubtedly will prove to be of greater interest and scholarly value than the gold. Approximately 250 pieces of carved and incised ivories were found in the palace, and some of them bearing hieroglyphic inscriptions which are expected to enable the Oriental Institute's staff to date the period. Careful treatment to insure the preservation of the ivories is now being undertaken before they are studied or placed on exhibition.

In the period between 1500 and 1200 B. C. western Palestine was organized into a number of local or city states. Babylonia at this time was a feeble nation, and the Assyrians, destined to become a powerful and rapacious nation, were still to develop their might. The Canaanite princes who represented the distant Pharoahs were constantly harassed by rulers of the neighboring city states and their rule was precarious, as the continued destruction of the Canaanite temple reveals.

Expeditions of the Oriental Institute have been working on the Megiddo site, famous battle site of ancient nations, for the past 13 years. Many important discoveries, including the stables of the blooded horses bred by Solomon for distribution through the east, and an ancient water system, have been made in previous seasons in the field.

California Park Fires Decrease

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Forest playgrounds of this area during the past fire season registered a welcome decrease in losses and carelessness.

The United States Department of Agriculture, supervisor of national forests, reported that burned acreage has been reduced 70 per cent from the average of the last five years; the Fire Warden of Santa Barbara County reported "an exceptionally low loss from forest fires," and the local County Fire Warden reported that "there was a 76 per cent decrease in area burned and 92 per cent decrease in watershed damage."

The Angeles Forest, most frequented of the southern California federal reserves, listed the following number of fires and their causes: of a total of 60, there were 19 from use of tobacco, 9 from lightning, 9 from burning buildings, 6 from autos, 4 from debris, 1 from a camp fire, and the rest from miscellaneous.

The year's record was credited to understanding and co-operation of those who use and enjoy the mountains, to better fire fighting facilities, better training and greater mobility of fire-fighting crews, and more and better fire roads and firebreaks.

Display Association Elects

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Erwin A. Hiffman of St. Louis, Mo., was re-elected President of the International Association of Display Men June 29 at the forty first annual convention. Ray Parks, Manchester, N. H., and Donald A. Ferguson, Detroit, were chosen Vice-Presidents.

Secrets Stir British Commons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—The threatened cyclone over disclosure of anti-aircraft secrets in Britain has subsided into something of a mild "sandstorm."

This pun—derived from the central figure in the affair, Mr. Duncan Sandys, whose name is pronounced "Sands"—appears to explain quite clearly the depreciating proportions of what looked for a time like a major Cabinet-Commons dispute.

The issue was presented by the Opposition to the Government as a question of whether democratic liberty was being infringed by threatened prosecution of a member of Parliament under the Official Secrets Act, which is used to safeguard military information.

How Did He Know?

Briefly, the case in which Mr. Sandys—a Conservative Member of Parliament and son-in-law of Mr. Winston Churchill—was involved, grew out of his possession of knowledge of Britain's anti-aircraft defense plans. This, the War Office contended, was highly confidential. Several inquiries were launched at once. Perhaps the most vexing was a probe started by the War Office to determine where the leak occurred, and how Mr. Sandys obtained his information. This might have occasion for less concern, except that Mr. Sandys was ordered to appear before the Army tribunal in his uniform as a junior officer in the Territorial Army.

Mr. Sandys, ably seconded by a vocal opposition, charged that this summons was an infringement of his constitutional privilege. The matter was immediately referred to the powerful House of Commons Committee on Privileges on which all parties are represented. This Committee agreed unanimously, and reported to the Prime Minister, that the Military Tribunal had committed a breach of parliamentary privilege in summoning Mr. Sandys to appear.

Another Probe

This turn in the affair has served to bring the entire controversy down to earth. But the matter is not concluded. High ranking officers of the British Army, as well as War Office officials, are expected to be summoned before still another inquiry which has been the result of the "Sandstorm." The Select of the House of Commons is preparing to investigate the rights of members of Parliament to share in the secrets of national defense. This inquiry was evoked by Mr. Sandys' original charge that he was "threatened by the Attorney-General." He said that he was told that he would be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act if he refused to disclose the source from which he obtained his confidential anti-aircraft information.

Attention also is being paid to argument put forward by Mr. Churchill and Attlee in debate that the Official Secrets Act of 1920 had been made to apply to matters for which it was never intended.

The entire problem of how far the Government should go in restricted measure to protect official information appears to be due for an airing.

Naval Hero's Widow Still Has Her Home

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—A Supreme Court order, obtained at the last minute, delayed yesterday the scheduled sale of the modest Brooklyn home of Mrs. Sadie Leslie Monssen, widow of a naval hero, who will soon have a destroyer named in his honor.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation had planned an auction sale at noon because Mrs. Monssen, who receives a $30-a-month Federal pension, had not met a $7,000 mortgage. Her lawyer obtained a show cause order yesterday afternoon, and the case was put on the calendar for today.

Her husband saved the U. S. S. Missouri from possible destruction 30 years ago, when he extinguished a fire with his bare hands. On June 7 she received a letter from the Navy Department saying a ship would be named after him. Another letter came that day. It said she was going to lose her home.

N.Y. City Transit Drive Goes On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia today had accomplished what appeared to be a further important phase of his drive for unification of New York City rapid transit lines, as tax liens of $8,061,361 against the Sixth Avenue Elevated properties of the Manhattan Railway Company passed into the city portfolio.

The city had no competition in its bidding for the liens at public auction at the Municipal Building yesterday, although the Manhattan interests had declared they would have a bidder present. The sale took only 25 minutes, and Secretary Henry A. Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, was the Mayor's guest onlooker.

Sale of the liens means that, to avert foreclosure, the Manhattan must pay the city about $1,500,000 a year in taxes due semiannually at the highest rate legally allowed, 12 per cent. If they are not discharged within three years, the city has the automatic right of foreclosure, giving it prior title to the properties ahead of bondholder groups.

The protest of the Manhattan Company, filed with the City Collector, contended that the sale was "unauthorized, unlawful and of no effect."

Recently the court approved a plan to sell the Sixth Avenue line to the city for $12,500,000, part of the proceeds going to liquidate the liens. The company has indicated it would appeal this ruling, which was negotiated by a bondholders' committee and the Mayor.

Anti-Betting Drive On in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 1—The fight against the proposed legalization of pari-mutuel betting at horse races in New Jersey was on today with action by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, whose territory covers the central part of the State, for a citizens' committee to mobilize public opinion against this forthcoming referendum. The Rev. A. Kenneth Magner, of Pennington, was named chairman, and all service clubs and civic organizations have been asked to co-operate.

Introducing the resolution to enlist lay and aid in battling the gambling move, the Rev. A. Raymond of Plainsboro said that "if it is only the Church behind this fight, we might as well admit the cause is lost right now, because the Church would be in a minority if it got every member of every Church in the State to vote against legalized gambling."

The legislative resolution opening the issue of the constitutional change for betting to the voters stipulates no date for the referendum which is expected to be held some time next spring.

Washington State Journeys Compared

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Fifty years before Washington became a State, and just two years behind the famous Whitman party of pioneers, Mr. and Mrs. Cushing Eells journeyed from Massachusetts to the Whitman Mission at Walla Walla, spending 177 hazardous days on the trail.

Last week, Dr. Walter Eels of Washington, D. C., their grandson, made the same trip in 17 hours.

The pioneering Eells made their trip by stage to Pittsburgh, by boat to St. Louis and by foot and horseback across the plains under convoy of the American Fur Company. From Wyoming on, they traveled with Indian guides across the Rockies and Blue Mountains to what is now Walla Walla.

Long-Term Tags

RAWLINGS, Wyo. (AP)—They were good in 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 and so one puzzled Wyoming rancher can't understand why his old automobile license plates aren't any good in 1938.

"I thought, as long as I stayed on a country road any old set of plates would do," the rancher told Highway Patrolman C. A. Lane.

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(One minute from Tottenham Court Road Station)

Modern Traits Of Athens Rival Ancient Glory

Around the World by Air
With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Sixth Article

ATHENS—I am preparing to leave Athens. I take with me no photographs of the Acropolis, majestic and mysterious though it was in the pale moonlight above the thousands of twinkling eyes of a modern city. I have no photographs of the sculpture in the National Museum which I viewed in common with crowds of "Strength through Joy" Germans, seeing the world on $1.25 a day. Nor of the Pentelic marble stadium, nor the vineyards and the olive trees. Airplane luggage does not allow for that. But I have mental pictures, a score of them, to remember.

I shall remember the hotel attendant who took much trouble to make telephone connections for me, saying meanwhile, "The Near East Foundation has done much for Greece. We love America." And the taxicab driver who stubbornly refused to let me climb into his limousine outside the National Museum but who took me two blocks down the street and into a byway to another taxi stand. Not until he had handed me into the machine with a Sir Walter Raleigh bow did he deign to explain, "My machine bigger. Costs you more. This one cheaper."

I have a mental picture of the plump little housemaid who served me luncheon all unaware while her employers told how she had asked to be put on half salary so that she could go to night school and now has embarked on five years of instruction. And of the other canny little housemaid, confronted by the need for a dowry, who had undertaken to pay $3 a month out of her $5 salary for the next five years to have something which no impecunious young husband can borrow and lose.

One Room First, Then More

Like the rest of Greece she will set up housekeeping in a new house of one room to which other rooms will be added as the family income permits. There will be no two-job wife problem for her, but her husband undoubtedly will have at least two, maybe three, jobs to eke out his slender primary salary of $20 a month out of which he will pay $3.25 to the Government in income tax.

Even if you had no other reason for making extra money in Greece, your name day would be sufficient urge. For in this topsyturvy land people do not bring presents to you on an anniversary, but instead arrive smiling, hordes of them, to be fed at your expense. Which is quite an item to the husband and father of a family, who may in addition have three unmarried sisters for whom to provide dowries.

There are other unusual things about Greece. One that "nai" means yes, and another that the nightingales sing in the day as well as at night.

And then I have another changed impression as the result of a visit to Greece. No longer do the Greek candymakers on American side streets seem unimpressive descendants of a land which produced Pericles, Hippocrates, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

American Money Sent Home

For thousands of the pennies of American schoolboys have been hoarded to a good purpose, and these modern Greek patriots have sent them back across the sea to support whole villages, $21,000,000 of those national "invisible assets" coming back here last year to buy bread and olives for the families at home, and more dollars earned in the United States putting up the university, the stadium, the chief battleship, the Polytechnic School, and three modern motion picture houses.

Pentelic marble, quarried from the mountain above Athens, may go today into doorsteps for houses and curbstone for the streets, instead of into the construction of the Parthenon, but it may not be such a descent in usefulness after all since the golden age of the past produced a few great names among a population 90 per cent enslaved, while today Greece is trying to spread its benefits, its education and culture among as many of its inhabitants as possible, and women as well as men are beginning to share the liberties of a free people.

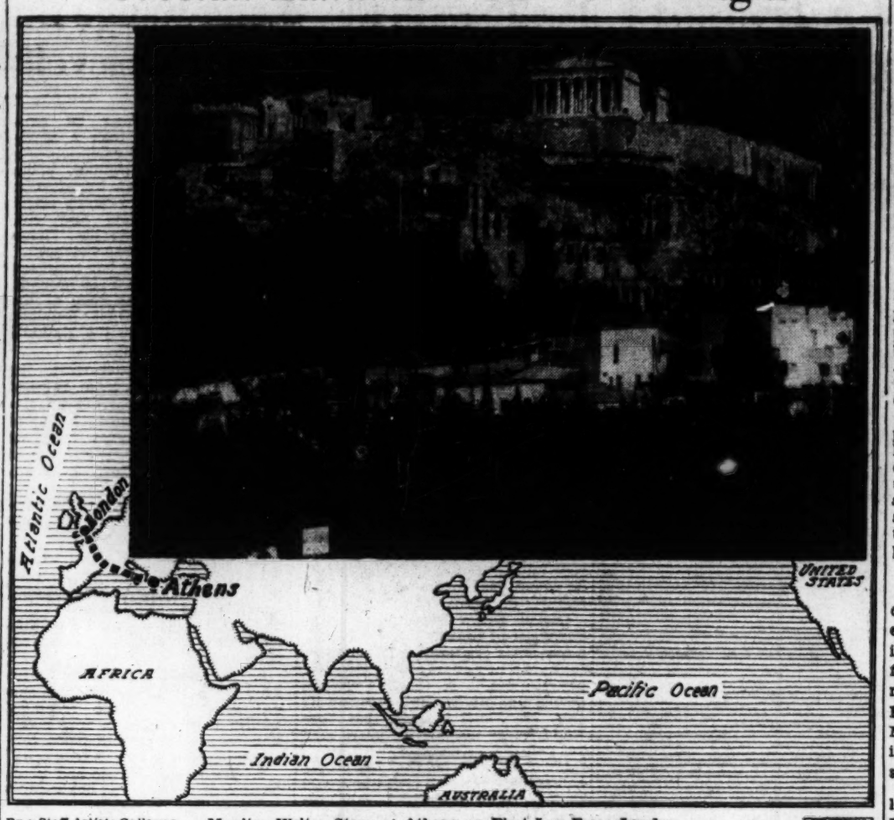
I take with me, too, another picture, a "victory parade" of a new kind, of Greek villagers going for their first baths to Near East Foundation centers down on the Marathon plain. All the world knows how Miltiades and his 10,000 Athenians defeated 50,000 Persians on the plain and how the runner covered the 26 miles and 500 yards back to the city carrying the good news in 2½ hours. But today a new kind of battle is being waged down there under the direction of Laird Archer, foreign director for the Foundation, with Miss Alice Carr in charge. Mosquitos have practically been exterminated from the huge swamp, the villagers are being taught simple hygiene, and the women are learning how to make things for themselves and to sell by spinning, weaving, raising bees, geese, and silkworms.

My visit to the Marathon plain was in company with Mme. Metaxas, wife of Greece's Prime Minister, and in her rotund shadow I trudged over cobblestones and through dust to be welcomed by simple villagers, children who sang and men who saluted and women who hastened to pull out housegear from the huge pile in one corner of the room where a Greek bride first piles her trousseau and where it remains so long as she keeps house.

I left Athens with the general farewell which comes every day and many times through the day from tollgate men on the highway, from servants and from friends, from the bazaar-keepers along Shoe Lane close to the former library of Hadrian, and from the men who carry the baggage from the wharf to the airplane.

"Kherty," they call. "Peace be unto you."

Grecian Landmark on World Flight



By a Staff Artist; Galloway — Monitor Writer Stops at Athens on First Lap From London

The Famous Acropolis, With the Parthenon Crowning the Hill, Looks Down Upon the Modern City. Some of the Columns of the Great Temple Are Being Restored

'Getting Ready' No Small Part of Sea Trip

Monitor Travéltalks
By M. Le Tour

Some people imagine that a trip to Europe begins when one scrambles up a gangplank and waves frantically at friends he cannot see on the dock below. This, however, is like believing that the earth is flat or the moon made of green cheese; for any enthusiastic traveler will tell you that a journey begins weeks, months or perhaps even years before the take-off.

Consider the case of my friend, Gulliver Jones, for example. Gulliver is a young man of moderate means and almost immoderate enthusiasms. He has Queen Mary tastes and a tugboat pocketbook. But this summer, Gulliver climaxes three years of waiting with a seven-weeks jaunt to England and the continent. Sailing from New York early this month, he expects to make the acquaintance of France, Switzerland, Italy, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Belgium and England (in that order).

And as I shall be engaged in the glories of the Pacific Northwest during the ensuing weeks, I have asked Gulliver to keep me informed of his activities from time to time, en route.

♪ ♪ ♪

To begin with—for the encouragement of other Gullivers who are not yet paying an excess profits tax—G. Jones will travel more than 6,000 miles on sea, about 2,000 on land, visit the aforementioned countries and spend not more than $500. For further encouragement, the actual rail and boat travel while on the continent—second and third class on trains, first class on river steamers—is going to cost less than $75. Allowing for an expediture of $5 a day, this leaves a comfortable margin for hotels, meals and minor extravagances. So you see, Europe is not nearly so remote as Brobdingnag or Lilliput.

Gulliver told me the other day that he and his friend would sail third class on a Class A boat. It is an exceedingly practical and comfortable way to travel and is between $50 and $60 cheaper than Tourist Class. The round-trip fare is going to be $190.

It being never too early to book passage, Gulliver and friend made off under full sail one sunny day last October, landed at a Cook's agency and asked for a two-berth third class cabin on a five-day boat sailing some time early in July.

"By their cordial manner, you'd never have suspected that we weren't traveling de luxe all the way," observed Gulliver. "On October 26, we sent a deposit to hold the reservation and within two days we had our cabin assignment on the Bremen, sailing from New York."

♪ ♪ ♪

Feeling as if he were as good as on board already, Gulliver began making out itineraries and reading travel literature which, for genuine thrills, he claims, leaves mystery stories panting weakly at the post. Whenever the winter began to seem hard and long, out came the travel books and the map. By March, he had pencilled his way back and forth across Europe dozens of times.

"That poor old map looks as though we were a band of international spies trying to confuse our pursuers," says Gulliver.

After pestering all of his acquaintance who had ever been abroad and engaging other unwary individuals in conversation just so he could tongue the magic names once more, Gulliver's route took on the following definite shape: Cherbourg, Paris, Lausanne, Montreux, Stresa, Milan, Genoa, Florence, Venice, Trieste, Budapest, Vienna, Salzburg, Munich, Oberammergau, Nuremburg, Wurzburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Bruges, Ghent, Ostend, Dover, London. This route may be modified and departed from according to time and inclination.

Besides travel guides, Gulliver procured—mostly by borrowing, he admits—books by travelers and other authorities. Sydney A. Clark's "Fifty Dollar Series," each book devoted to a single country, he has found contains plenty of practical advice and is good fun to read. Emma Gelders Sterne has recently brought out "European Summer," which also combines wit and good sense. Gulliver found that the only trouble with Mrs. Sterne's delightful book was that it made him want to take an automobile, as she and her three companions did.

♪ ♪ ♪

Like other travelers, Gulliver found that the most tedious and least exciting part of the preparation for a European tour is also the most essential. The mills of state departments are inclined to grind exceeding slow and it is a good idea to begin looking after such things as passports in plenty of time.

"Waiting around in travel offices is not at all bad fun," he says. "Already—while occupying an hour waiting for a verbose school teacher plan a short Mediterranean cruise—I discovered enough fascinating trips to occupy my vacations for at least seven years. The government offices are another thing, however. They have no travel books or pictures, not even a map on the wall. One day, in desperation, I read an income tax form from cover to cover."

But all this is over with now. Thomas Cook & Son-Wagons Lits Inc. have reserved them a hotel room in Paris and also seats for a performance of Bergner in "St. Joan" on Aug. 13, at the Malvern Festival. German tourist marks and Italian tourist lire have been secured. Passports and other official documents are safely tucked away.

With a bag gripped firmly in each hand, jaws ready to drop at a moment's notice and faces set firmly but wonderingly to the East, Gulliver Jones and friend mount the gangplank and, while awaiting impatiently the shriek of the sailing whistle, try hard to realize that they will soon be experiencing in sight, sound and smell the cities and people, the rivers and mountains, the customs and languages, the museum, theaters, concert halls which have so far been only imagined from pictures and maps.

'And Then We'll Be Here for a Day'

By a Staff Photographer — Studying the Map for a European Trip

Tour-a-bouts

To serve the increasing number of summer travelers to Egypt and Palestine, the Egyptian Airlines have issued from Cairo summer timetables showing more frequent schedules than heretofore. The routings will enable the tourists to visit a number of historic spots in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria in a very short time. You can now fly not only from Egyptian points to Baghdad, but also across the Mediterranean to the Island of Cyprus, with its pine-clad mountains, and up the Nile to Asyut in Upper Egypt.

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Aside from 13,000 ponds, Switzerland has 1,484 lakes; and yet it is only about half the size of the state of South Carolina.

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What is probably one of the finest views of the Grand Canyon is obtained from the Union Pacific's new million dollar Grand Canyon Lodge on the north rim. To enable visitors to see as much of the magnificent view as possible the Lodge has been equipped with great windows of half-inch plate glass 11 feet high and almost 10 feet wide.

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The most remarkable examples of early Irish building are the Round Towers, of which more than 100 remain in Ireland. Tall, circular columns, rising to 80 feet in height and averaging 15 in diameter, they were used as belfries, as look-out posts and chiefly as places of refuge. The lowest opening was high above the ground, reached by a ladder which could be drawn up: inside was an iron framework of four or five stories; and in here the monks carried their treasures. The masonry at the base was built to defy fire or the battering ram. These towers are more than 1,000 years old.

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Lake Mead, in the heart of the Boulder Dam Recreational Area, now stands at the highest level in its history, according to pilots of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., who fly over the great body of water daily on scheduled flights from New York to the west coast. Changes in the contour of the shore-line may be observed every two or three days, they report. Government records confirm their observations, according to officials. In May, more than 16,000,000 acre-feet of water had accumulated in the tremendous reservoir. It is anticipated that by the end of the present period of maximum runoff—the peak occurring usually in June—impounded water will stand in excess of 20,000,000 acre-feet.

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Now that Yellowstone, Boulder Dam-Grand Canyon and other famous vacation lands are only an overnight flight from either coast, United Air Lines has inaugurated the most extensive "vacation air travel" year in history, it was announced by Harold Crary, Vice-President in charge of Traffic. United is featuring overnight and scenic daylight flights from almost every principal city in the United States to such popular playgrounds as Colorado, Yellowstone, Boulder Dam-Grand Canyon, Glacier, California, Yosemite, Pacific Northwest, and the Dude Ranch country, along with new all-expense air-steamer tours to Alaska and Hawaii.

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The first tourists to leave America and travel about Europe were considered the most intelligent and progressive men of their age, and included Emerson, Poe, Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, Bayard Taylor, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Horace Greeley.

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Double week-end sailings for the "Monarch of Bermuda" and the "Queen of Bermuda," have been scheduled by officials of the Furness Bermuda Line. They have arranged a 25 per cent increase in sailings through the next two months to meet Bermuda's increasing summer popularity and there will be two or three sailings every week with sailings of both ships from New York on several week ends. The doubling up of week-end sailings has been arranged to meet the demand of the many who want to make the most of a two weeks vacation.

July Finds Vacation Travel Nearing Peak for Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—This month vacation travel really begins to move. It will be the month of short vacationists, however, rather than of long distance travelers. The period from the Fourth of July to Labor Day is the popular time of two and three-week vacationists.

According to the forty-ninth monthly survey of the American Express Company those who have planned long trips have either booked or started their journeys by July; those with short vacations, on the other hand, usually make their decisions at the last minute.

The travel industry is generally pleased with business. Steamship lines report that steady bookings over a period of weeks are pushing up the totals of transatlantic passengers; railroads report that in some instances traffic is even heavier than that of 1937; while air lines report a busy season.

Domestic Travel Gains

July, the survey shows, will see a definite shift in interest from foreign to domestic travel. The outlook is bright and the month will be a fine one for both American and Canadian railroads. The Union Pacific, Burlington, Northern Pacific, and Milwaukee, for example, report wide interest in Yellowstone Park, which all four serve.

California and the entire West loom large in the vacation plans of many. Officials of the Lackawanna report a larger volume of independent travel to the Pacific Coast than in any year in the past; the Southern Pacific states that traffic is fully as good as that of last year, while the New York office of the Santa Fe has had the biggest June in history. The Chicago and North Western also expects a good July.

Eastern Travel

Eastern railroads likewise strike a note of optimism at this time. The New York Central, for example, prepared the last three days of June to carry more than 12,000 children to mountain camps, a 20 per cent increase over the carryings of last year. The New Haven also anticipated a large camp movement and New England readies itself for a great influx of tourists during July.

Prospects for regular cruise travel, tours to Canada, Alaska, and Mexico in July are now very promising. The Canadian Pacific expects fully as good a season at its Canadian Rocky resorts as it had in 1937, and the Canadian National finds May and June carryings ahead of last year. Alaska is heavily booked for the summer and both Furness and Eastern Steamship Lines report advance indications of an excellent season for Nova Scotia.

Trans-Atlantic Bookings

In the trans-Atlantic field most steamship companies report that passengers have booked steadily over a period of weeks. Such lines as the United States, Canadian Pacific, Cunard, French, Holland-America, Gydnia-America, Italian, Hamburg-American-North German Lloyd, Norwegian America, Swedish American, and Anchor are set for the peak travel season, which began about mid-June and runs well into this month.

Returning to the domestic field, the survey finds that in the cruise field Bermuda traffic is running about the same as last year, which was a record one according to Furness Bermuda Lines. Both July and August look promising for Caribbean travel, state officials of the Grace Line. There will be special voyages to Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, or the Saguenay by such lines as the Canadian Pacific, Cunard, Canada Steamship Lines, and Clarke Steamship Line.

Senator Holt Lists New Deal Book Buyers

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Senator Rush Dew Holt (D), of West Virginia, expressed the hope that the Administration would not use the new lending-spending program to return "favors" to corporations which brought campaign books in 1936 and 1937.

The youthful West Virginian filed in the Congressional Record a list of corporations and corporate officials he said had purchased the books.

Receipts, Senator Holt said, totaled $849,812.

Terming the sales "a very questionable method of obtaining campaign contributions," he asserted that through their contributions, many "economic royalist" foes of the Administration had become "angels" of the party in power.

"It is quite shocking to see money being accepted from some firms which the Administration claims to be so bitter anti-labor that they have been charged with violating the Wagner Act and being hostile to unions," Senator Holt added.

"Some firms who bought books at outrageous sums do business with the Federal Government. Other firms who want to do business with the Federal Government also purchased these books. Firms receiving subsidies directly, or indirectly, from the Federal Government purchased these books, many of which were autographed by the President of the United States."

Pennsylvania Town Loses School Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 1—In a surprise announcement, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals wrote finis recently to the history of Pennsylvania's little red schoolhouses.

The Court's decision voiding the Federal District Court's injunction against erection of a $125,000 consolidated school in East Lampeter Township was given by Judge Joseph Buffington when counsel for the township's School Board appeared in court seeking a reduction in the $25,000 bond the Board had to post when it began its legal contest against the injunction.

"While we express our sympathy with the good taxpayers," said Judge Buffington, "the laws of Pennsylvania must be upheld and the law provides for consolidated schools."

U. S. Rules Eased For Canadian Autos

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Customs Bureau is completing arrangements to permit Canadian tourists to have their automobiles in the United States for as long as six months without posting bond.

Under a new law, tourists' automobiles may be brought in from any country for three months without a bond, and in the case of countries giving the same privilege to Americans, six months. After that bonds are required to assure removal from this country within a year.

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A well-arranged schedule of events insures freedom from dull moments.
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Maine

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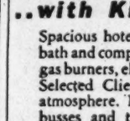
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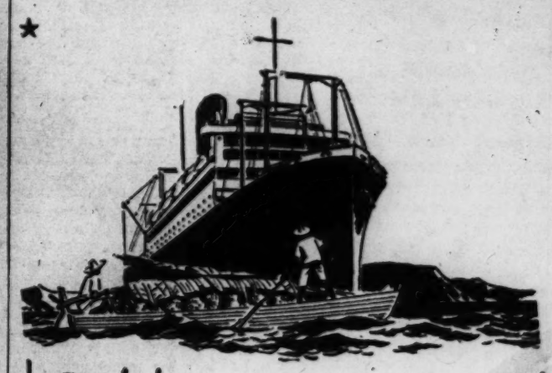

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The Home Forum

The Last Camp

WE HAD only three more days left. Even if we had got wrong in our dates, as had happened before, the sight of our food packs would have reminded us. They sagged emptily on their staging in the shade, and several of them had actually been shaken out and folded away in the bottom of others—a sure sign of the beginning of the end. It wasn't their fault; our wild-life appetites had worn them down, and fishing and berry picking, even occasional mushroom hunting, had become definite daily duties instead of occasional sports.

Our last stocktaking showed we had still a pound or two of good bacon, wrapped round and round with the rind of eaten rashers in camp fashion, and a few emergency rations left. But our dried eggs, vegetables, fruits and soups, and most of our cans, also our hardtack, which Peter loved better than any other kind of bread, had disappeared, so that baking in the Dutch oven was as regular a duty as fishing and berry hunting.

* * *

BUT WE HADN'T done so badly, we thought, and we didn't want to take a lot of food home. We must have paddled a hundred miles or more; and we had kept a dry and comfortable roof over our heads and our food packs for twenty-two days, in spite of a fair proportion of storm and shower.

Our only human contacts had been a couple of fire-rangers and the sight of a distant canoe which didn't stop; and, for all we knew, the countries of the world might have changed hands in a general post since we left the railway three weeks ago. We had fared comparatively sumptuously every day, even without butter, fresh vegetables or milk; and, if we had indulged in any gastronomic longings, they were for nothing more essential than salads—and these we knew we could revel in on the train home, always supposing the dining car hadn't been discontinued with the end of the holiday months.

We had explored our lake afresh from the head of the creek, where the wolves had sung on moonlight nights, to the string of tiny lakes back of the shelter hut. We had sketched and photographed; we had climbed the hills to the stands of original white pine, where the morning mists hung so long after the sun had burnt them up elsewhere that we imagined forest fires and were always wrong. We felt that, if we never saw MacDougal Lake again, we could draw maps of it a good deal more accurate than those we had traveled by before we knew our way.

We had watched a porcupine swim half a mile from an island to our beach without distress, and a swimming lynx had crossed our canoe one early morning and had stared us out of countenance from the shore. Loons, ospreys, pileated woodpeckers, had been nearer neighbors than humans; and, as for the deer, they had stumbled over our tent ropes and whistled round our camp most nights, and the salt we left in a hollow log was always gone by morning which probably explained their interest in us.

* * *

OUR WAY OUT lay irregularly south; stretches of river, a few short rapids, six or eight good-sized lakes; and then, if we were right in our calendar-keeping, there would be a wagon and team waiting for us at the foot of Victoria Lake to take us out to the railway and the salads.

Before we got to the first portage, we had to run two slides, a slide being a rapid out of which the lumbermen of past days have dragged the boulders and piled them along the shores to make good chutes for their logs. A few big rocks must have rolled back, or never been extracted, and the steep angle made tricky going, especially at the foot of the first where a sharp turn made you hug the inside shore in order to get round.

Our portaging was watched by a young osprey from the top of a huge old rampike, leaning over the river. We knew him well; he had fished around our camp every day and, as far as our observation went, he was a good deal more expert at the job than we were. So we called him "good-by," which had no more effect than to make him turn his head enough to look at us with his other eye before he went to sleep again.

* * *

WE WEREN'T IN any particular hurry; so, when we had repacked the canoe, we took the trail up through the woods to the old lumber farm to say good-by to the fire-ranger, always supposing he hadn't seen a smoke somewhere within his fifty-mile radius and had gone off to inspect it in his one-man canoe.

He was at home, mending a paddle beside his kitchen door, with one eye on his cooking dinner; moreover, he was whistling Gilbert and Sullivan, which was one of his oddest characteristics. We never could find out how he had picked it up; he might have been a scene shifter in a D'Oyly Carte company, judging from his experiences, but more probably he was only a gramaphone fan with a penchant for comic opera records. Anyhow, he was glad to see us and gave us a parting blueberry pie for our supper, when we shook hands until next year. He liked solitude, he said, and his five-month separation from "his women at home" seemed to be mutually bearable. Finlayson was a fire-ranging philosopher.

* * *

THEN ON THROUGH broad lakes and narrow lakes, short rapids and stretches of quiet river where herons flapped and settled and flapped again and deer bounded out of the lily pad shallows with mighty splashings; and over all the scent of the pines and spruces hung heavily and unforgettably in the hot sun.

We camped in good time and, so far from being meager, our supper turned out to be gargantuan; for we caught the biggest bass of our careers at the lake outlet and finished with Finlayson's pie and something to spare.

Our night was made partly hideous by what sounded like wolves tearing their way into a lonely cabin in the good old newspaper way; but it turned out, on investigation with a flashlight, to be a couple of slow old porcupines chewing the relics of an abandoned bacon box. There was no scaring them; they stopped to look at us, when we turned the light on them, but they were on the job again before we were back in our tent. Mercifully, they got thirsty or something before dawn and we had some belated sleep.

* * *

OUR LAST DAY came and, before we got to our final camp, there was the Featherstone rapid to pass. There was no running it at this time of the year. In the spring it would have been a thrill, but now it was an unchartable torrent of rock-staked water, without visible channel, ending in shallow ledges above a great pool.

We lunched and rested before tackling it. It was a wading job, wading being more fun either up or down stream than half-mile portaging any hot day. With a light canoe, we got through easily enough with only one or two slips into deep water, and some scraping of the canoe over the ledges.

The next morning there would be nothing but packing up, a breakfast, a short rapid to run and a big lake to cross; but it always seemed a wonderful thing that a date, made by word of mouth three weeks before, would be kept, somehow. We were always surprised when both wagon and ourselves arrived at the tryst from opposite directions and within half an hour of each other.

So this was positively our last camp and we made it an extra good one. The ground was clear and level among the birches, and our old stone fireplace only needed setting up again. Peter found an emergency can of vegetable soup; half last night's bass was left and some bacon. While I slung the tent and cut wood, Peter stripped a raspberry patch and baked bread on the Dutch oven for the feast.

* * *

IT WAS THE end of the trail and we knew of few events less desirable. Tomorrow we should cover up our tan with clothes we had almost forgotten the uses of. We should be sitting on chairs, instead of on the ground with our backs against a log, and our beds wouldn't be scented with balsam unless we had more sticking to us than the first hot bath would wash off. We should be walking instead of kneeling in a canoe, a change which had nothing to recommend it. No form of travel equals the ease and comfort of paddling a sixteen-foot canoe, loaded with two people and a month's supplies, and moving at a steady four miles an hour in any depth of water from a foot to a mile. As we washed the supper dishes and got our hands clean for the night, the heavens put on such a show for us by way of good-by as we had never seen before and never have since.

It was Peter who first noticed it. She had gone down to the landing-place for a pail of water and I heard her call: "Look!" I looked and didn't stop looking for hours.

The Aurora was blazing from every point of the compass. Red, blue, green and yellow streamers flamed and flickered, waxed and waned from the horizon to the zenith and back again. We lay down in our tracks, with our heads on a log, and watched entranced. It was unbelievably remote and infinitely grand in its changing color, shape and movement. Words could do no justice, so we said nothing but occasionally pointed when the coruscations were especially brilliant.

Our cup was as full as it would hold and, when at last the flames died down and the stars returned to their duty, there seemed nothing more that nature could do for us. We almost hoped we should never go back, for the sake of the remembrance of it; and, as it has turned out, we have never made that particular trip again.

E. B.

Water-Lilies

PURE WHITE bowls,
Full to the brim of silver moonlight,
Clasped to the bosom of the lake,
To gaze at the winking stars:
To fall asleep
And dream
Through the long night.

G. D. EAST

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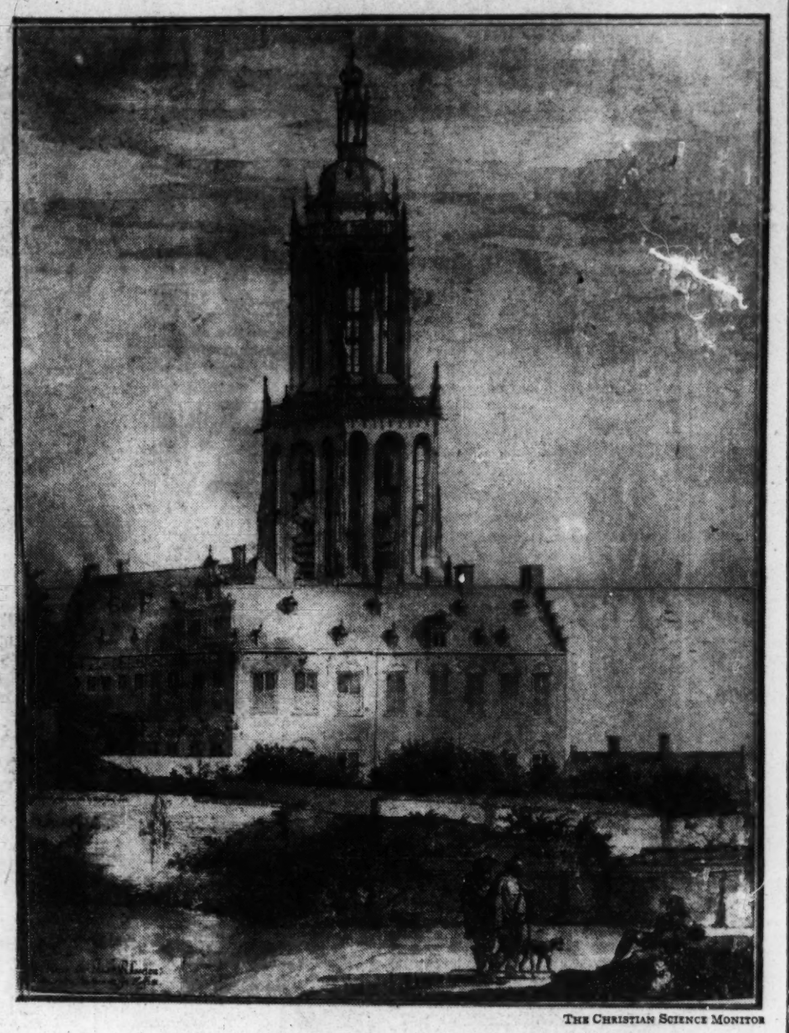

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE "KONINGSHUIS" AT RHENEN, THE NETHERLANDS, BY PIETER SAENREDAM: *In the National Gallery of Prints, Amsterdam*

RHENEN, a small Dutch town on the banks of the Rhine, has still a few associations with the time when Frederick V of the Palatinate, King of Bohemia, chose it as his summer residence. The "Winter-King," as Frederick was called from the fact that he reigned only one winter, lived in exile in Holland from 1621.

Although the Bohemian Court was a frugal one, the presence of the royal couple—the King was a grandson of William I of Orange, the Queen, a daughter of James I of England—caused The Hague to be regarded as a royal residence. Frederick was often in the vicinity of Rhenen, where he invariably spent the night in the old monastery near the church. From there, he had an extensive view of the Rhine and the adjacent meadows and hills. It must have been a favorite spot with him, for later he bought the grounds and built himself a mansion on the site. This stately building, in the Dutch renaissance style, stood until the nineteenth century, when it fell into disrepair and was demolished. That Barthold van Bassen, the eminent Hague architect, was probably the builder of the mansion is indicated by a few accounts in the archives. He has also left one or two pictures in which this mansion, the "Koningshuis" or "King's House," appears. Barthold van Bassen's work shows the influence of the great architect, Jacob van Campen; and the latter may even have taken part in designing the building.

The "Koningshuis," although seldom inhabited, has always attracted the admiration of artists. In 1644 the architectural painter, Pieter Saenredam, made drawings of St. Cunera's church and the "Koningshuis" at Rhenen. St. Cunera's church and its high tower, one of the finest in the country, are now in course of restoration.

A water-color by Saenredam, in the National Gallery of Prints at Amsterdam, depicts the wonderful Gothic tower of grayish sandstone standing out well against the clouded sky. The pink mansion, with its slate-tiled roof and green shutters, is a fine background for the green grass and trees. The figures in the foreground were not painted by Saenredam, but probably by Bloemaert; as it was a common custom of the times for the figures to be added to a landscape by another artist.

My Pool

SMALL indeed, is my pool. Not quite so small that your arms could meet around it; but not too large for seven fairies to dance about it, just touching finger-tips as they go.

Humbly rimmed is my pool—with a smooth, beveled edging of blue-green tiles, and set so low that the flowers can lean far over, and marvel at their own fairness in the limpid mirror.

Yes, small and low enough, it is yet passing strange how deep my pool is. As deep as the uttermost, bluest reach of the sky at times, and again so seeming shallow that you might think a gust would lay its very heart bare. A breeze comes laughing through yonder tree-top, and my pool smiles in answer and becomes the pool-of-the-hundred-ripples.

In the dip of the hillside it lies, in such wise that you could believe some god of the ancient world was holding it in the hollow of his hand.

By day dappled leaf shadows play at hide and seek and at follow-the-leader in the magic basin, and one red tree-rose tosses a kiss to a prisoned sister below.

By night the moon lays a spell on my pool. Then whoever looks into the mirror becomes a being enchanted.

But I,—I swear not by th' inconstant moon. For, when she turns away her favor, a myriad accordant stars proffer me their twinkles. And one of these—verily my pool's guardian star—whispers me, the while I peer wearily into the depth, to be of good cheer; for serenely, surely, the dawn will come.

E. M.

Neah-kah-nie Beach

NO MAN knows from whence it came,
this name, Neah-kah-nie—
whether the red men brought it
or dark sailors left it long ago.

It might be the first word of the Oregon hills
when they arose and looked at the sea;
or it might be the sea itself cradling the stars.
It might even be the black firs
reaching for the sky.

Neah-kah-nie is a name for loveliness.

MABEL PEET MILLER

Peace Can Be Established

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW constantly today do hearts, troubled and perplexed by fear, long for some definite assurance that peace can be established and maintained on earth!

Many, never having learned that God is Love, and that Love, when reflected, governs every right activity in human experience in continuous peace and prosperity, have turned only to material methods, hoping thereby to find a successful antidote for war. Yet we read in the following Psalm that God destroys the weapons of war (Psalms 46:9): "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; he burneth the chariot in the fire."

Now we may ask the question, "How does God make 'wars to cease unto the end of the earth'?" If God knew evil at all, He, being all-powerful, would obviously allow war. But through the inspired teachings of Christian Science, which reveal to us the spiritual meaning of the Bible, we learn that because God is infinite Love, He can neither know nor permit war, which is the result of hatred, envy, revenge. God, Spirit, knows only the perfection of His spiritual creation, wherein all things are wholly good, and man is made in His own image and likeness, spiritual and perfect.

It is the application of the spiritual understanding of the true nature of God and man which "maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth." It is the conscious reflection of Love, manifested in unselfed desire wisely to aid our fellow man, combined with the understanding of man's true spiritual being that casts out the evil temptations to indulge in distrust and subtle methods of revenge. These are the truths which must be understood and utilized in order to establish permanent peace throughout the world.

Speaking of the importance of realizing that the only real power is spiritual, never material or physical, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 278 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "The Principle of all power is God, and God is Love. Whatever brings into human thought or action an element opposed to Love, is never requisite, never a necessity, and is not sanctioned by the law of God, the law of Love."

Long centuries ago our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, clearly showed that peace is not a state of material perfection, wherein humanity can comfortably rest while still indulging material ways of thinking and living. No! The peace that Jesus offered the world calls for active spiritual thinking, the unceasing demonstration of the truth about God and man.

How many times have burdened hearts turned to those tender words of the Master (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." Only through spiritual understanding of God, omnipresent Love and omnipotent Life, as revealed through the teachings of Christian Science, can that peace wherein is no room for fear or doubt be attained in each individual consciousness. Such peace is not a personal gift. The life and healing ministry of Jesus fully proved that peace and power are attained through the recognition of man's unity with God, a unity which knows no limitations, no sickness, no lack or fear, but only abundance of good for all. It is therefore the gift of God, of impersonal good, to each of His beloved children.

Thus we see that every untoward material condition, whether of war, disease, unhappiness, lack, or fear, is entirely subservient to that peace which the world, or material thinking, can neither give nor take away. It is only the seeming lack of this spiritual peace in individual consciousness which makes these errors appear so real. Our daily experiences are the outcome of our thinking. If our thinking is firmly established in Truth, in the understanding and recognition of good as the only reality, the only power, we shall find harmony, health, happiness, true success, and prosperity—the results of peace within—being proportionately established on earth.

A daily aid to the establishment of individual peace is found in a study of the Lesson-Sermons in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, which illumine the human consciousness with the light of spiritual understanding. These Lesson-Sermons are composed of correlative selections from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. They deal with subjects selected by her, which are necessary for each individual to understand, in his progress out of the darkness of material thinking into the peace and harmony of man's oneness with God. On page 265 of this textbook we read, "This scientific sense of being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wood Robin

SOMEWHERE in this ravine
(Pale green on deeper green)
A thrush calls unseen.

Wood wind nor cello string
Nor any man-made thing
Rivals this note of his.

Man maketh music, it is true,
Now hush—hear what a bird can do
By crystal sound threaded on silences!

ELEANOR GLENN WALLIS

Friede kann geschaffen werden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE beständig sich doch viele Herzen von Furcht beunruhigt und bestürzt heute nach einer bestimmten Versicherung sehnen, daß Friede auf Erden geschaffen und bewahrt werden kann!

Viele, die nie verstehen gelernt haben, daß Gott die Liebe ist, und daß die Liebe, wenn widergespiegelt, jede rechte Tätigkeit in der menschlichen Erfahrung ununterbrochen in Frieden und Wohlfahrt regiert, haben nur materielle Verfahren angewandt und gehofft, dadurch ein wirksames Mittel zur Abschaffung des Krieges zu finden. Und doch lesen wir in den Psalmen, daß Gott die Kriegswaffen vernichtet (Ps. 46, 9): „Er steuert den Kriegen in aller Welt, der Bogen zerbricht, Spieße zerschlägt und Wagen mit Feuer verbrennt".

Nun mögen wir fragen: „Wie steuert Gott den Kriegen in aller Welt"? Wenn Gott das Böse überhaupt kennte, würde Er, da Er allmächtig ist, den Krieg offenbar zulassen. Aber durch die inspirierten Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die uns die geistige Bedeutung der Bibel enthüllen, erfahren wir, daß Gott, weil er die unendliche Liebe ist, den Krieg, der die Folge von Haß, Neid und Rache ist, weder kennen noch zulassen kann. Gott, der Geist, kennt nur die Vollkommenheit Seiner geistigen Schöpfung, in der alle Dinge völlig gut sind und der Mensch zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis, geistig und vollkommen, gemacht ist.

Es ist die Anwendung des geistigen Verständnisses des wahren Wesens Gottes und des Menschen, die „den Kriegen in aller Welt steuert". Die bewußte Widerspiegelung der Liebe, die sich in dem selbstlosen Verlangen bekundet, unserem Mitmenschen weise zu helfen, im Verein mit dem Verständnis des wahren geistigen Seins des Menschen, treibt die bösen Versuchungen aus, sich dem Mißtrauen und heimtückischen Racheplänen hinzugeben. Dies sind die Wahrheiten, die verstanden und angewandt werden müssen, um dauernden Frieden in der ganzen Welt zu schaffen.

Über die Wichtigkeit der Erkenntnis, daß die einzige wirkliche Macht geistig und nicht materiell oder körperlich ist, schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, auf Seite 278 in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": „Das Prinzip aller Macht ist Gott, und Gott ist die Liebe. Was auch immer ins menschliche Denken oder Handeln etwas bringt, was der Liebe entgegengesetzt ist, ist nie erforderlich, nie nötig und wird von dem Gesetz Gottes, dem Gesetz der Liebe, nicht gutgeheißen".

Vor vielen Jahrhunderten zeigte unser großer Wegweiser Christus Jesus klar, daß der Friede nicht ein Zustand materieller Vollkommenheit ist, worin sich die Menschheit wohl fühlen kann, während sie fortfährt, sich materieller Denk- und Lebensweise hinzugeben. Nein! Der Friede, den Jesus der Welt darbot, fordert tätiges geistiges Denken, das unaufhörliche Beweisen der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen.

Wie oft haben sich schwerbeladene Herzen an den liebreichen Worten des Meisters erquickt (Joh. 14, 27): „Den Frieden lasse ich euch, meinen Frieden gebe ich euch. Nicht gebe ich euch, wie die Welt gibt. Euer Herz erschrecke nicht und fürchte sich nicht". Nur durch geistiges Verständnis Gottes, der allgegenwärtigen Liebe und des allmächtigen Lebens, wie die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft Ihn enthüllen, kann jener Friede, worin Furcht und Zweifel keinen Raum haben, in jedem einzelnen Bewußtsein erlangt werden. Ein solcher Friede ist nicht ein persönliches Geschenk. Jesu Leben und Heilungswerke beweisen vollständig, daß Friede und Macht durch die Erkenntnis des Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott erlangt werden, eines Einsseins, das keine Begrenzungen, keine Krankheit, keinen Mangel und keine Furcht, sondern nur Fülle des Guten für alle kennt. Es ist daher ein Geschenk Gottes, des unpersönlichen Guten, für jedes Seiner geliebten Kinder.

Wir sehen also, daß jeder widrige materielle Zustand, sei es Krieg, Krankheit, Traurigkeit, Mangel oder Furcht, vollständig jenem Frieden Raum gibt, den die Welt oder materielles Denken weder geben noch nehmen kann. Nur der scheinbare Mangel an diesem geistigen Frieden im einzelnen Bewußtsein läßt diese Irrtümer so wirklich erscheinen. Unsere alltäglichen Erfahrungen sind das Ergebnis unseres Denkens. Wenn unser Denken fest gegründet ist in der Wahrheit, in dem Verständnis und der Erkenntnis, daß das Gute die einzige Wirklichkeit, die einzige Macht ist, werden wir finden, daß Harmonie, Gesundheit, Freudigkeit, wahrer Erfolg und Gedeihen—die Folgen inneren Friedens—in entsprechendem Verhältnis auf Erden zum Vorschein kommen.

Eine tägliche Hilfe zur Erlangung persönlichen Friedens findet man im andächtigen Sichvertiefen in die Lektionspredigten im christlichwissenschaftlichen Vierteljahrsheft, die das menschliche Bewußtsein mit dem Lichte geistigen Verständnisses erleuchten. Diese Lektionspredigten bestehen aus Bibelstellen und entsprechenden Abschnitten aus dem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy. Sie behandeln von ihr ausgewählte Themen, die jedermann verstehen muß, um aus der Finsternis materiellen Denkens heraus zu dem Frieden und der Harmonie des Menschen Einsseins mit Gott zu gelangen. Auf Seite 265 dieses Lehrbuchs lesen wir: „Diese wissenschaftliche Auffassung vom Sein, welche die Materie für Geist aufgibt, deutet keineswegs darauf hin, daß der Mensch in der Gottheit aufgeht und seine Identität einbüßt, sondern diese Auffassung, verleiht dem Menschen eine erweiterte Individualität, eine umfangreichere Sphäre des Gedankens und der Tätigkeit, eine umfassendere Liebe, einen höheren und dauernderen Frieden".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Carnival in Cologne

CARNIVAL, carnival in Cologne! On the eleventh of November of the old year it is solemnly inaugurated, then forgotten for a bit in the Christmas preparations, only to be revived after the holidays, holding sway until Ash Wednesday. Paper festoons hang on the trolley wires. At night the streets are filled with "parades." Postmen and opera conductors, milkmen and university professors, artists and seamstresses, all mingle happily together. They have nothing with them except a big drum and a couple of prehistoric umbrellas. These processions are the incarnation of the maddest and most innocent festival in the world. The traffic policeman is surrounded by a mob of singing merry-makers who won't let him go. Motor cars are stopped. Confetti-laden clouds send down flurries of snow that never reach the earth. No one interferes with the revelers. Rejoicing spreads over the Rhineland. Peasant women come in from the hills strumming guitars. Some of the crowd are in silk, others in rags; one flaunts a saucy peacock feather, another a cheap pasteboard nose. But all are equally happy. — From "Savage Symphony," by EVA LIPS. (New York: Random House.)

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1938

Building Cost Cut Hoped For By Research

Director of Foundation at M. I. T. Seeks to Alter Old Methods

Call to Architect

Improvement in Products and in Ways of Making Them Is the Aim

The Real Estate Week
(A Friday Feature)

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Does the building industry keep 19,000 sizes of valves and pipe fittings in stock to meet the requirements of house buyers? Are the producers of materials compelled to meet the whims of hundreds of architects? Do sub-contractors base their cost estimates upon hope, in order to win business away from reliable contractors, then force the purchaser to pay more than the estimate?

To answer these questions and others hurled into the building field ever since President Roosevelt took office, is one task assigned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology through the offices of the Albert Farnall Bemis Foundation. More specifically, this is the job of the Foundation's director, John E. Burchard of Winchester, who departs from the contractor's philosophy, "more house for the money," to make way for the more sweeping theory, "more housing for the money."

Looking over the threshold of the building industry, widely acclaimed as a relic of 20-mile-an-hour horse-and-buggy days trying to meet needs of families geared to mile-a-minute highway speeds, Mr. Burchard described the M. I. T. venture in housing research as an exploration of facts surrounding pre-fabrication, high building costs and possible mass production of houses on a basis comparable with automobiles.

As the Foundation clears its decks for action, the building field pulsates with questions that have been answered partially by other research agencies but never on the broad, all-inclusive platform upon which the M. I. T. Foundation proposes to work. To active business interests, the research venture is New England's opportunity to help produce a tangible foundation of facts to be used in charting the way out of an era of high building costs. Questions facing the research group include the following:

Does the building industry know itself?

Is it true that 65 per cent of the management in building is waste effort?

Can mass production be used in the housing field, as it is now used in other progressive industries?

Do 3,000,000 families, or about 12,000,000 persons, still live in quarters with fewer rooms than persons in the family?

Answers have been provided in part by a few authoritative agencies, with enough evidence to build up a strong case against the efficiency of the building industry. But the M. I. T. Foundation will follow constructive lines, the purpose being to perpetuate the life-long interest of Albert Farwell Bemis, who was convinced, after years of study, that more economical housing must be achieved through improvements in the building system.

"Just as technical advances lowered costs in the motor industry," declared Mr. Burchard, "research can open the door to lower costs in housing."

While admitting that the automobile and the house are not comparable as pieces of property, Mr. Burchard is set on developing the possibilities of producing houses along the assembly line like the motorcar. This does not mean a lowering of American architectural genius. Numerous factory-produced articles are esthetically sound and well-balanced, he added.

Regardless of the attitude of the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

Grand Jury Action Frees Welansky in Breen Case

In Boston Today

Welansky Freed By the Grand Jury

The Suffolk County Grand Jury today freed James Welansky, owner of the Metropolitan Hotel on Tremont Street, who has been held in jail for several weeks charged with the murder of David J. Breen, Greater Boston's "beano" king. The Grand Jury returned a decision of insufficient evidence.

In ordering Welansky's appearance in the Superior Court for release today, District Attorney William J. Foley said he would ask that the hotel owner be held in $5,000 bail as a material witness. With Welansky released, the Jury returned an indictment against "John Doe" who, in legal language, is the man who shot Breen in the restaurant of the Metropolitan Hotel on Dec. 17, but is still at large.

Accompanying the decision of the Grand Jury was a word of commendation from Martin F. Connolly, foreman of the Jury, for the work of Capt. Thomas Connolly and the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

B. & A. Fare Rise Again Suspended

Suspension for another month of the proposed 20 per cent increase by the Boston and Albany Railroad in its 60-ride commutation and 46-ride student's ticket fares, scheduled to go into effect on June 1, was ordered today by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. The department wants to study the propriety of the fare-raising.

The Boston and Albany railroad said that the increased fares in these types of tickets will create an additional yearly income of $38,000 and bring them up to the same rate charged by other New England roads.

Care on Highways Urged by Hurley

In conformity with a nation-wide campaign to reduce the unnecessary and mounting accident toll in the month of July, Governor Hurley today appealed to the people of Massachusetts to exercise the utmost care during this period.

Speeding and driving under the influence of liquor were blamed by the Governor as the principal causes of highway tragedies. Cautioning drivers to bear these facts in mind and pedestrians who walk on the highways to be particularly careful, the Governor asked everyone to join enthusiastically in this safety campaign.

According to statistics of the National Safety Council, the Governor declared, July is the worst month of the year for accidents. During July last year, there were 10,200 fatalities, the Council report shows, with a large percentage occurring during the celebrations on the Fourth.

Governor Hurley also asked parents to warn their children of the necessity for exercising extreme care in the use of explosives and fireworks.

Field Inducted As Chief Justice

Chief Justice Fred Tarbell Field of Newton, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, was inducted into office this morning in a courtroom of the Pemberton Square Courthouse, filled with members of the bench and bar. The commission was read by Walter F. Frederick, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Among those attending the ceremony were the five associate justices of the court, including James J. Ronan, appointed yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by Justice Field's promotion.

School Additions Planned by Tobin

Plans for two major WPA projects involving additions to two schools at a cost of $420,000 were completed today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in conference with the Boston School Committee.

Under plans approved by the WPA, eight-rooom additions would be made to both the William Howard Taft intermediary school in Brighton and the High School of Practical Arts. The Taft annex would cost $275,000 of which the city would pay 55 per cent or $151,750 and the Federal Government $123,250. Originally, the project called for a 16-room addition but this was whittled down by the Mayor as unnecessary.

The High School annex would cost $156,000 to be shared between the city and the Government on the basis of $85,575 and $70,425 respectively.

Business Level Little Changed

"Little change in the aggregate level of business activity" during May was reported today by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Slight improvements in some lines of New England business were offset by continued weakness in others, it said.

Raw cotton consumption during the month in the six New England states was 57,053 bales, compared to 50,528 bales the preceding month, and 90,493 bales in May, 1937, according to the bank's monthly review.

An increase of 55 per cent in construction contracts awarded during May, over the same period last year, was noted. The total figure was $28,495,000. The increase was ascribed to "large gains in public works and utilities."

Boot and shoe production for May was estimated at 12,369,000 pairs. This figure was 8 per cent less than for April but 2 per cent larger than in May, 1937.

"Freight carloadings and department store sales during May continued at levels substantially lower than those which prevailed a year ago," said the report, "with the former off nearly 25 per cent during the four-week period ending June 4, and department store sales in May nearly 13 per cent under May last year."

World Radio Club To Visit Halifax

Sailing on the Yarmouth boat from Boston on July 4 will be about 50 members of the International Radio Club on their way to the Ninth Annual International Radio Party at Halifax, N. S., from July 6 to 8, according to officials of the Eastern Steamship Lines.

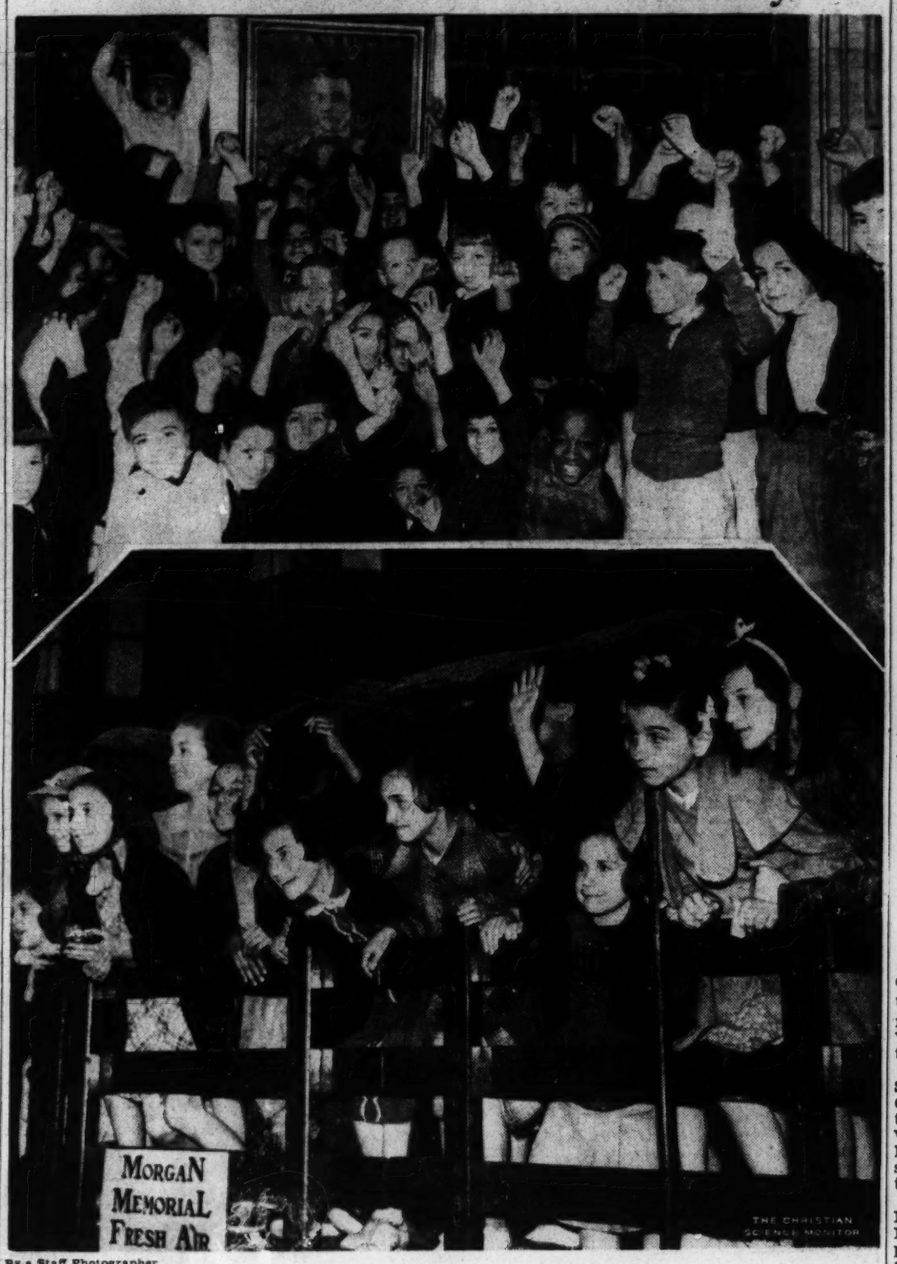
The leader of the party will be the President of the club, Jack Rice of Taunton, Mass. Members, coming from as far as Colorado and Florida, will meet at the Hotel Statler on Sunday and will hold their annual business meeting and see some of the sights of Boston before sailing on Monday.

Taking a special train from the wharf at Yarmouth on Tuesday morning they will reach Halifax on Wednesday morning after stopping off at historic Annapolis Royal and Kentville.

From Halifax they will join in a coast-to-coast broadcast over the Canadian Broadcasting network.

Among events arranged for the visitors in Halifax will be a dinner at the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, a theater party, election of "Queen of the Radio Party," and ball in the Nova Scotian Hotel on Friday evening.

Off for Two Months in the Country



By a Staff Photographer

Scene at Chandler Street, Between Clarendon and Berkley, This Morning

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All aboard for South Athol, Massachusetts!

Hundreds of Boston's neediest children and babies answered that call this morning as Morgan Memorial trucks, led by a motorcycle escort, departed with their happy loads for two months' vacation in the country.

At the service center's 760-acre farm these youngsters will enjoy fresh garden food and dairy products, wholesome play and work. With Fred C. Moore, Treasurer of the Memorial, in charge of the encampment, life-guards, handicraft instructors, and playground instructors all expect the season to be one of the most successful in the long history of this unselfish undertaking.

Thousands of the Memorial's friends are invited to visit the camp during the summer to see the work which it is doing.

World Police Urged for Security

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 1—After four leading exponents of differing international policies had entertained and instructed a large audience in Alumnae Hall last night by arguing their points in a panel discussion on "Collective Security or Isolation?" they found that they could unite on a broad, common standpoint.

This common ground was stated by the chairman, Irwin M. Tobin, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Council for Peace Action, after the subject had been thrashed out during the evening, with members of the audience joining in a final question and answer period.

"Ultimately, we all seem to be agreed," Mr. Tobin summed up, "that what we need for real security is a world federation with police power—but it must be a federation which differs from the present League of Nations setup in having more adequate provision for peaceful change and in being less concerned with the preservation of the status quo."

Experts Take Part

The panel discussion was the third evening event, open to the public, of the Seventh New England Institute of International Relations now in progress on the Wellesley College campus. On each side of the Chairman sat two speakers, each a recognized authority on one particular phase of the subject. They were:

Prof. Grover Clark of the University of Denver, former faculty member of the National University at Peiping, China, and for five years Peiping correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. He is a strong exponent of collective action by the democracies of the world.

Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, President of the American Economics Association and adviser on the Government's reciprocal trade agreement program. In his institute course he has supported co-operation with England as a nucleus for widening circles of international co-operation.

William T. Stone, Vice-President of the Foreign Policy Association, head of its Washington Bureau and Director of its Department of Education. He has stated that he stands for a middle ground between collective security and isolation which might be called reserved co-operation.

Devere Allen, editor of the Nofrontier News Service and nominee for Governor of Connecticut in 1938 of the Connecticut Labor Party. He stands for international co-operation in everything but military measures, believing that "concerted action" of any kind involving force promises danger of another "war to save democracy."

Neutrality Legislation

"It has been said," Mr. Stone remarked, "that our present neutrality legislation is designed to keep us out of the last war. When all is said and done we can't legislate a foreign policy. The present neutrality law can't substitute for a foreign policy or for a realistic outlook."

To this Mr. Allen agreed, admitting that the neutrality legislation as enacted can have many effects quite unforeseen by its sponsors. "Unfortunately," he declared, "the matter was complicated at the beginning by the fact the advocates of neutrality couldn't agree on what they wanted. We all found it was much more complex than we thought."

"In any event," put in Dr. Hansen, "any neutrality law is apt to be little more than an incentive to other powers to drive them to self-sufficiency—the very thing we wish to avoid."

"After all," interposed the chairman, "aren't we all agreed that the fundamentally important thing is the spirit of the people?"

"Well—," commented Mr. Clark, with the support of Dr. Hansen, and a murmur from Mr. Stone, "I hardly

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Hurley Holds Sack In Budget Battle; Legislators Retire

Governor's $17,500,000 Appropriation-Bond Plan for Unemployment Relief Junked as Tending to Mortgage State's Solvency, Wragg Says

Executive Alone Can Terminate Deadlock by Supplemental Budget

Legislative Calendar Remarkably Clear With Only a Formality of Meeting Contemplated; Final Conference on Split Fails of Conclusion

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A legislative "sit-at-home" strike, designed to force Gov. Charles F. Hurley to submit a complete financial program to the Massachusetts General Court, was in force today, as the Governor's latest unemployment relief program crashed on the shoals of legislative opposition.

Aroused by the Governor's insistence that an appropriation-bond issue program must be passed by the Legislature before submission of the supplementary budget, the dominantly Republican Legislature killed his $17,500,000 plans and closed shop until the Governor sends in a special message on which action is necessary or breaks the present deadlock by submitting a supplementary budget containing all his spending proposals.

Thus the Legislature is flinging back into the Governor's face his threat to keep the Legislature in session until it accedes to his demands.

According to present plans the House and Senate will hold informal sessions twice next week, Tuesday and Thursday. Only a few legislators will be present. In the absence of a quorum the House and Senate will immediately adjourn. Thus the Legislature will conform to all constitutional requirements.

Despite the legislative challenge the Governor reiterated his statement that he will not submit his supplementary budget to the Legislature until the General Court adopts his programs on mental diseases and unemployment relief. He said: "A governor is here in this office to do all in his power with the help of the Democratic legislators to solve the unemployment problem in Massachusetts."

The Legislative work calendars are clear. The only unfinished business is the Governor's spending program, which the Governor must again revise and resubmit to the Legislature.

Controlling Hand

Thus a gubernatorial - legislative deadlock has been established, which can only be broken by Governor Hurley or the Legislature retreating from their respective positions. At present impartial observers believe the Legislature is holding the controlling hand.

As the 1938 General Court stretched its sessions into July, it became the twelfth Massachusetts Legislature to continue its regular meetings into this midsummer month. However, the 1938 session would have to continue beyond Aug. 15 to break the record established in 1935 under Gov. James M. Curley. In 1936 the Legislature met until July 2. Last year the session ended on May 29, the earliest closing date since 1930.

Not in recent years, however, have the legislative work calendars been as clear as they are today. Unlike other recent sessions, it is believed

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Walsh Denounces U.S. Fund Use To Influence Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Nothing can hurt the Democratic Party more than use of Federal funds to influence votes, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, warned today.

Senator Walsh is a member of the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee which earlier this week termed "unfortunate" the Deputy WPA Administrator Aubrey Williams' advice to WPA workers to support their "friends" at election time.

Neither Mr. Williams' plea nor Harry Hopkins' earlier remark, "If I were voting in Iowa I would support Otha D. Wearin" for the Senate against Senator Guy M. Gillette, were specifically mentioned by Senator Walsh, who hoped to have his strongly-worded castigation agreed to by other committee members, but issued it as a personal statement when they decided to stand by their earlier mild denunciation.

Spoke as Member

Senator Walsh said he spoke as a "member of the Democratic Party, interested in its success and in the prestige of the good name of the present Administration.

"I cannot," he declared, "conceive of anything more harmful to the success of the Democratic cause, both in the approaching and in future elections, than to have the solemn obligation imposed upon it of extending relief in this dire emergency prostituted with political favoritism and pressure politics.

"In my opinion, the triumphant election by the overwhelming majority accorded President Roosevelt in 1936 was in large measure due to the people's approval of the militant and generous manner in which he extended aid and succor to the millions of unemployed and their families and a belief upon the part of the American people that this humane task would be done

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

'Salmon 'n' Peas' Markets' July 4 'Special'

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Fresh salmon and green peas—traditional menu for Independence Day—abound in the market stalls of Boston and vicinity today but the prices can hardly be called low in view of the fact that this is considered the peak of the season for both articles.

Faneuil Hall Market stalls have the tidbit of all salmon—fresh St. John Harbor—but the supply is not too large and prices are around 50 cents a pound. Plenty of Canadian salmon is on the market, however, with prices in vicinity of Faneuil Hall Market ranging from 35 to 40 cents a pound. Other stores selling fresh eastern salmon quote today as low as 25 cents a pound, but that is for "end cuts" while some merchants quote four cents more for the same thing. Choicest or center cuts are offered from 29 cents to 33 cents in chain stores. Some frankly offer "whole or half" salmon at the flat price of 29 cents a pound. Others display large window signs of fresh eastern salmon, at 29 cents—but one finds on entering the store that 29 cents is the price of end cuts only.

Fresh Swordfish

Native swordfish is another delicacy available today but in limited qualtities for the season has only recently opened and small catches brought in thus far by the local fishermen. Retail prices are close to 50c a pound. Japanese swordfish, sent here in the frozen state, is plentiful and considerably less costly.

Green peas, the essential side dish for the Independence Day dinner table, are quoted today from 7 to 15 cents a pound. Chain stores are offering 2 pounds for 23c in some instances and 2 for 19c in others. In one store in the market district, the writer saw peas for 5c a pound.

Watermelons, the indispensable dessert for July 4, are available from 39 to 75 cents. It all depends on the size, for watermelons, like apples—and eggs—are now being graded to get the higher price for the best or biggest. But if the price is too high, just buy a quarter of a melon, available in many stalls, for various prices, some of which are around 15 cents for the quarter. Few watermelons are available in the Faneuil Hall section—probably because of the weight and bulk of the package they make, and the decentralization of retail trade. But some were offered there around 75 cents for big fellows. To get commercial, the melons are grouped in classes of "average weight" and merchants are offering 45-pound average for around 75 and 80 cents. Some neighborhood stores are quoting 49 cents for 26-pound average and others are offering 32-pound average for the same price.

Young Turkeys

But merchants have novelties as well as staple dinner foods for Independence Day. Young turkeys are offered freely this week for something different. Here, too, there is a wide variation in price. Faneuil Hall Market stalls ask 48 to 50 cents a pound for Western hen turkeys weighing not more than eight pounds but strictly fresh. Chilled turkeys are, perhaps, a dime less. On the other hand, big-scale merchants in residential sections offer "fancy plump turkeys, to to 10 pound average, at 25 cents a pound. Broilers from Cape Cod sell around 75 cents a pound and weigh 5 to 6 pounds.

Native green cabbage is on the market, prices ranging from 1 cent a pound in big stores to 3 pounds for 10 cents in others. Italian onions are found on some stands at 15 cents a pound.

Green corn on the cob, first seen this season, was found by the writer in Dock Square, marked six ears for 20 cents.

Honeydew melons have a running mate in the honeymoon melons that come from California and have a skin that looks like gold. Prices depend on the size, some being 75 cents each with smaller ones as low as 40 cents. Small seedless grapes, attractive to those with a sweet tooth, are offered at 20 cents on many stands in vicinity of Faneuil Hall market.

Both wax and green string beans are offered from 5 to 12 cents a pound, depending on the various stores, but the supply is large and increasing, with the expectation that 5 cents a pound will be considered high by tomorrow night. Strawberries were damaged by the heavy rains of last Sunday to Tuesday. Thus medium size berries, well ripened, are offered today in the market at two quarts for 25 cents, but they look as though it would be unwise to carry them too great a distance. Large, firm strawberries are 25 cents a quart in Faneuil Hall stalls. Raspberries were scarce on account of recent heavy rains, with soft berries seen on some stalls around 20 cents a pint.

Native roasting chickens are plentiful and less expensive this week. Faneuil Hall Market prices are around 35 and 38 cents a pound. Native broiling and frying size are offered at 27 cents in chain stores.

R. I. Moves to Win Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1—A warning by the Rhode Island Planning Board this week that the State's industrial future is threatened by the loss of industries that are moving elsewhere, spurred Gov. Robert E. Quinn to announce that he would appoint a commission immediately to study and report on this problem.

A report drawn up by the Board

This Week in Rhode Island

and submitted to the Governor recommended that the survey be made. It produced figures to show graphically how the State's industries have been on the decline. The number of industrial wage earners in Rhode Island, the report said, is only 10,000 more than the total at the beginning of the century and is 75 per cent less than it was in 1923.

Furthermore, the report pointed out, "40 plants of relatively large size" now are on the market for sale in Rhode Island.

"Other States are successful in retaining old industries and attracting new ones," the report said. "There is no apparent reason why Rhode Island cannot do likewise.

"It would be a sad and forlorn tribute t the great leaders Rhode Island has given to the country if future planning would of necessity be reduced to planning highway routes for the citizens of other States to use in viewing the ruins of a once prosperous and outstanding area. Such a future need not be faced if the business leaders of the State will apply to this problem the ability they have shown they possess."

Several Rhode Island communities, notably Warren, Woonsocket, and Pawtucket, have been successful in attracting new industries to take over idle plants, but no concerted State-wide movement to rehabilitate industry has been attempted.

Registrations Heavy

Registration of voters for the election in November closed in Rhode Island's cities and towns last night. The incomplete count of registrations showed a record-breaking interest in this off-year election with the possibility that last-minute signatures might swell the total registrations beyond the peak figures reached in 1936.

Rhode Island law provides that in

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy with occasional showers and not much change in temperature tonight and Saturday; moderate winds.

Central New England on Sunday: There may be occasional showers southerly and mild weather.

All New England: Showers tonight and Saturday and not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southerly winds and overcast weather with showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	74	Minneapolis	66	82
Bermuda	76	86	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	70	74	New York	66	76
Denver	62	86	Norfolk	70	82
Helena	50	70	Philadelphia	66	80
Kansas City	70	92	St. Louis	72	84
Los Angeles	60	74	San Francisco	54	56
Miami	80	86	Washington	66	82

A—Maximum, June 30.
B—7:30 a. m., July 1.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:54 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Saturday, 3:15 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:35 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30

March, "Scheschenri Indulo" Fahrbach
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Country Gardens ..... Grainger
"Waltz of the Flowers" from the Ballet "Nutcracker" ..Tchaikovsky
Austrian Peasant Dances..Schönherr
Wedding March (Hallstatt, 1900)—"Schuhplattler" (Tyrol—"G'strampfter" (Salzburg)—"Sautans" ("Hog Dance," Tyroli—"Zwoaschritt" (Two step, Styria)
Meditation from "This" ... Massenet
Violin solo: Julius Theodorowicz
March, Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"Estudiantina," Waltzes..Waldteufel
"The Toy Trumpet" ..... Scott
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "Red Poppy" ..... Gliere

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Copley—
"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—

Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Always Goodbye." 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Romance of the Limberlost," with Jean Parker and Eric Linden, 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Canada," Robert Benchley, Floyd Gibbons. Other short subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Boston—
"Four Men and a Prayer," starring Loretta Young. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:15, 10. Also Sally Eilers and Louis Hayward in "Condemned Women." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Gary Cooper in "The Adventures of Marco Polo." Also "Start Cheering," with Jimmy Durante and Joan Perry. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Making the Headlines," with Jack Holt, 2, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Joy of Living," featuring Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:40, 6:50, 9:45.

Exeter—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Test Pilot." 2:35, 5:45, 8:40. Also short subjects.

Tremont—
Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable in "It Happened One Night." Also "San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery in "Port of Seven Seas." Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Kidnapped," starring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:36, 6:42, 9:52. Also "A Trip to Paris," featuring the Jones Family. 2:09, 5:15, 8:21.

Hub—
Ronald Colman in "Under Two Flags." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Thanks a Million," with Dick Powell. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
Rudy Vales in "Gold Diggers of Paris." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford and Ann Dvorak. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Holiday," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "There's Always a Woman," with Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Josette," with Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Fenway: 12:55, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also Sylvia Sidney and George Raft in "You and Me." Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

University—
Ritz Brothers in "Kentucky Moonshine." 3, 6:10, 9:15. Also "Hunted Men," with Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 4:55, 8.

Strand—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Alice Faye and Fred Allen. Also Jean Fontaine and Allan Lane in "Maid's Night Out."

Scollay and Modern—
"The Adventures of Robin Hood," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will conduct a guidance tour on American Rooms, 11 a. m.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Frank Morgan Walks Off With a Show

The Arts in Boston

"Port of Seven Seas," which began a week's engagement at the State and Orpheum Theaters yesterday, is one of those films caught on the horns of a dilemma. Director James Whale was faced with the necessity for starring Wallace Beery in a film in which Frank Morgan, with sincere and poignant playing, walks away with most of the honors and all the sympathy.

The port in question is supposedly Marseille. The geography has become a little mixed somewhere, however, for we find ourselves not in Marseille, France, but Marseille, Hollywood—right down to the tips of Maureen O'Sullivan's meticulously manicured fingernails. The Marseille fishwives will be glad to learn Maureen's secret. She plays the fiancée of a young rover who deserts her for the sea. Finding that she is about to become a mother she tells her plight to Panisse (Mr. Morgan), a simple, kindly fellow, whose delight at the prospect of an heir for his business establishment and whose love for the girl completely offset any possible pride or censure. The former lover returns and tried to effect a reunion with the girl but fails.

It can readily be seen that Mr. Beery—playing, as usual, Mr. Beery—is merely an important part of the atmospheric and often needless embroidery. Not until Mr. Morgan becomes the center of things does "Port of Seven Seas" begin to arouse interest. John Beal (the boy), Jessie Ralph, Cora Witherspoon and Etienne Girardot fill out the list of characters.

"Fast Company," the companion piece, is a bright little detective yarn in which Melvyn Douglas, Florence Rice, Claire Dodd, Shepperd Strudwick, Louis Calhern, Nat Pendleton and Douglas Dumbrille appear.

"Always Goodbye"

In "Always Goodbye," the new film at the Keith Memorial, the fashion show's the thing in a pretty pale repetition of the musty meringue about the mother who says: "It must be the man I gave my heart to—or the son I can never claim for my own! And how—HOW can I choose?" Well, Barbara Stanwyck, as another unmarried mother, does choose, after wasting a good deal of her time, and ours, on running a dress shop, Herbert Marshall, globe-trotting and other plot incidentals. The difference between most other actresses and Miss Stanwyck in these hope-sacrifice-and-triumph epics is that they merely pass off the unoriginality as lightly as possible while Miss S. seems to rub it in.

A charming 5-year-old named John Russell plays Miss Stanwyck's child and one would like to hope that Hollywood will not blight that charm. For a wonder he has been given really childish speeches to speak instead of being required to spout a sparkling combination of vaudeville patter and George S. Kaufman. Herbert Marshall and Ian Hunter are nice as the nice men while Binnie Barnes and Cesar Romero do their best to put a little life into the proceedings.

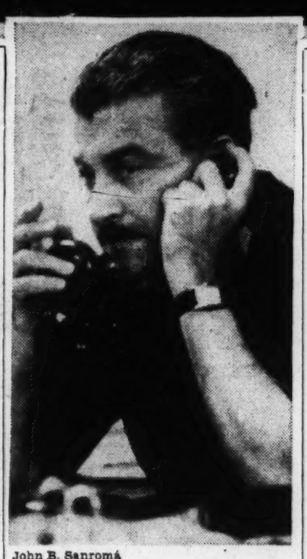
The companion film reminds us that as long as Jean Parker remains in Hollywood, the age of innocence has at least one stanch representative. Miss Parker plays the heroine of "Romance of the Limberlost," which was taken from Gene Stratton Porter's "Girl of the Limberlost." Whether alterations extend beyond the title we do not know. Miss Parker plays a sweet girl who makes friends with wild animals, Eric Linden and a rich lady who collects butterflies. It is a good old hokum melodrama which will probably appeal to juvenile audiences.

"Gold Diggers in Paris"

If the Warner Brothers persist in throwing together many more questionable stews like "Gold Diggers in Paris," now at the Metropolitan, the phrase, "as dull as a Warner musical," is likely to become proverbial. Considering its pretensions, it is without doubt the worst musical film so far this year. There are a few sparks in the gloom, such as Hugh Herbert, who saved us from despair more than once, and the Schnickelfritz Band, whose ludicrous cacophonies are rather good fun for a change, though they will not stand much repetition. Otherwise, there are Rudy Vallée, Rosemary Lane, Allen Jenkins, Gloria Dickson, Melville Cooper, Mabel Todd, Fritz Feld and Ed Brophy, plus the Gold Digger Girls. The Gold Diggers are invited to Paris by Mr. Herbert, who mistakes Mr. Vallée's Club Ballé entertainers for the American Ballet. With the unanimous acclaim of the judges, they win a great international competition. It is a nice question who made the biggest mistake—Mr. Herbert, the judges or the Warners.

"Gangs of New York," the second film, is more exciting, though its plot material is as routine as a bank clerk's duties. By a rare coincidence, Charles Bickford, the detective, looks so much like Charles Bickford, Public Enemy Number 1, that he impersonates the mobster to round up a gang. Ann Dvorak, Alan Baxter, Wynne Gibson and Harold Huber are in it. **J. D. B.**

Rehearsing and Advising



John B. Sanromá

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Upper — Showing Players What Is Wanted: Private Talk With One of Them

Fiedler Prepares to Direct His 500th Concert at 'Pops'

To most people, conducting one's 500th program of such an institution as the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Pop Concerts would deserve at the very least a small red circle on the calendar of a career.

To Arthur Fiedler, who achieves the distinction tonight, it will merely be the next-to-the-last concert of the 53rd season, and as such doesn't even warrant a special program. The fact of the matter is that making excellent Pops programs has long since become a high art with Mr. Fiedler. He can balance Grieg against Gershwin, MacDowell against McBride, Bach against Boyce, Schubert against Shostakovitch, or Ravel against Romberg with the nicety of a chemist and his scales.

So it is not strange that sheer numerical achievement looks small, compared with other implications of tomorrow's concert. A relentless researcher at Symphony Hall has compiled an array of statistics which makes a corporation treasurer's report look almost naive. For instance—

Mr. Fiedler has led the Pops with very few breaks for nine seasons. His absence for a concert or two has always meant a fall-off at the box-office.

He has conducted more music of every type—classical, semi-classical, popular, jazz—than any other Pops conductor.

Innovations

He was virtually the innovator of performing complete concerti, entire symphonies, ballet music with ballet dancers, besides introducing such popular occasions as Afro-American Night and Old-Timers' Night, at which the tentacular candelabra of Symphony Hall tremble gaily to such old favorites as "A Bicycle Built for Two," "Sweet Adeline," "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and "Smiles," sung by the audience.

Mr. Fiedler's Pops recordings of Johann Strauss's waltzes are said to be one of the biggest record sellers to be issued recently and at a time and in a world supposedly delirious with swing. But to descend to the earthier modes of statistics:

Under Mr. Fiedler, 23 complete concerti for orchestra and one to four pianos, along with complete symphonies by Beethoven, Boyce, Franck, Gianini, Haydn, Prokofieff, Schubert, and Tchaikovsky, have been presented. There have also been performances of single movements.

An "incomplete summary" offered by the same researcher lists 74 marches (including Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" No. 5), 76 overtures, 10 complete symphonies, 72 suites, 12 operatic fantasias, 33 musical comedy selections, 26 complete piano concertos, 44 waltzes (including 15 by Johann Strauss, two by Joseph, two by Richard and six by Waldteufel), and 306 miscellaneous compositions, not to mention 255 different encores. The number of repetitions—taking "The Toy Trumpet" or "Snow White" as ready examples—is fairly staggering. The very briefest and most peremptory random list of composers embraces such names as Wagner, de Falla, Enesco, Wood, Rameau, Ibert, Respighi, Holst, Taylor, Sullivan, Krenek, Handel and Weber besides those already mentioned.

Small wonder that other events, such as the oncoming Esplanade Concerts, preoccupy Mr. Fiedler against too much excitement over so slight a thing as a 500th performance. Besides his other services to the Pops and to Boston, he has commissioned works like Walter Piston's first ballet, "The Incredible Flutist," performed recently by Hans Wiener and his Company; Paul White's "Four Spokes From the Hub" and "Swing Stuff," by Robert McBride, of Vermont, orchestrated from his piano lampoon. Last year, Mr. Fiedler introduced Mr. McBride's "Fugato on a Well Known Theme," an ingenious bit of satire, still a favorite laugh-getter this year.

Keeping Players at Home

These are the Pops in their 53rd season. What of their beginning?

The "Promenade Concerts" were started under the regime of Wilhelm Gericke, with the enthusiastic support of Maj. Henry L. Higginson, to give the players a longer working year, and to keep them together in summer. The orchestra, founded in 1881, suffered frequently because good players strayed off in search of summer employment and never came back. Gericke's idea was to integrate the players and to build an esprit de corps.

"You have a fine body of musicians," he is said to have told Major Higginson, "but they are not yet an orchestra."

There were no refreshments at the first concerts but the idea was soon introduced; the chairs on the floor came out and the tables came in. The name was changed to Popular Concerts and then to "Pops," anticipating perhaps the electric sign which now blinks above Symphony Hall.

The Pops bear a tradition built by many fine musicians and fine conductors—Adamowski, Strube, Maguarre, Zach, Casella—but none has wielded the baton for so long as Arthur Fiedler. At a time when the theater business is munching disconsolately on crusts, the Pops are eating cake—with icing. George E. Judd, the manager of Symphony Hall affairs, remarked the other day that business has never been better.

So his 500th performance arrives and Mr. Fiedler remains to all outward appearances unruffled.

Asked what he intended to do about it, he looked up from a score and replied tersely, "Nothing."

What his friends may have in mind is another—and as yet an unanswered—question.

N. H. Co-operative For Farmers Now $2,200,000 Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 1—The Merrimack Farmers' Exchange in its 19 years has grown to be a $2,200,000 farmer-owner co-operative. For the year ending May 31, 1938, it did a business of $2,213,118, made a net profit of $6,914, and brought its surplus at the end of the year to $107,000.

The co-operative handles a wide range of the materials required by its farmer members. Last year it handled 3,000 carloads of grain, 215 carloads of fertilizer and lime, 53 carloads of seed, including potatoes, 12 carloads of spraying materials, seven carloads of farm machinery, 27 carloads of hardware and farm equipment, 200 carloads of coal, 283 carloads of hay, 50 carloads of roofing material and shingles, and 200 carloads of miscellaneous merchandise.

The 16 stores of the co-operative employing 140 persons, are located throughout southern New Hampshire. The Exchange maintains a fleet of trucks to serve its members.

Montpelier Sued For $12,000 By State Over Dam

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 1 (AP)—This Capital City of Vermont has just been sued for $12,000 by the State in a controversy over Clothespin Dam that Mayor Birney L. Hall said "wasn't built properly."

The State Board of Public Works built the dam in this City five years ago in a flood control program. Montpelier and other Winooski Valley communities later successfully challenged the right of the State to apportion flood control costs in this section.

Mayor Hall, declaring he thought litigation ended with a recent Supreme Court ruling holding the State law on the apportionment unconstitutional, said "if this writ is served we'll tell the State it can have the dam. We don't want it."

Construction of the dam, he said, had caused the City added expense when ice went out of the river.

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

order to vote in November, prospective voters must be registered during the registration period that ends June 30 in the election year. In most communities owners of real estate are registered permanently, but all others must register each election year. The law also provides that voters must have lived in the city or town where they vote for six months prior to the election and in the state for two years prior to the election day.

Several communities went past their 1936 registration totals during the closing days of the registration period.

Woonsocket passed the 1936 total on Tuesday. North Providence also surpassed its 1936 mark. Providence, Warren, and several other communities expected the last-minute drive would establish registration marks for them.

Heavy Rains Welcome

The heaviest June rains in the State's history during the past week drenched cities, raised the level of waterways and caused considerable crop damage. The three-day storm this week brought 5.03 inches of rain and lifted the June total rainfall to 7.21 inches. The previous record for the month was 6.8 inches in June, 1922.

The storm was welcomed by some. Home owners were pleased to see grass, parched a week ago, green once more after the storm. And at Roger Williams Park in Providence, the Superintendent reported the seals thoroughly enjoyed the storm in their outdoor pool.

Short-Wave Programs

For Saturday, July 2

Berlin—6 p. m.—Radio Skit. DJD. 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Royal Opera House Orchestra. HAT4, 32.8m, 9.12meg.

Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—"Traveling Around Japan in Folk Songs." JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Chamber Music; "Behind the Scenes—A Great Air Line." 2RO4, 25.4m, 11.81meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.

London—9:05 p. m.—Mark Hambourg, piano recital. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

London—10:30 p. m.—"Theater Composers—Lehar"; "Star Variety." GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

For Sunday, July 3

Guatemala—6 p. m.—Concert to the United States. TGWA, 19.7m, 15.17meg.

Berlin—7 p. m.—Symphony Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Violin Selections. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.

Geneva—8 p. m.—Report on League of Nations Activities. HBO, 26.3m, 11.4meg.

Budapest—8 p. m.—Karoly Agghazy's "Battle-Scene"; Budapest Concert Orchestra. HAT4, 32.8m, 9.12meg.

London—8:05 p. m.—Chamber Music of Mendelssohn. GSC, 16.8m, 17.79meg.; GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSO, 19.7m, 15.18meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Opera, one act. 2RO4, 25.4m, 11.81meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"Melodies of the World." YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Paris—9:30 p. m.—French military records. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.71meg.

London—11:10 p. m.—"Roman de Renard," a fable. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 2

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, July 3

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

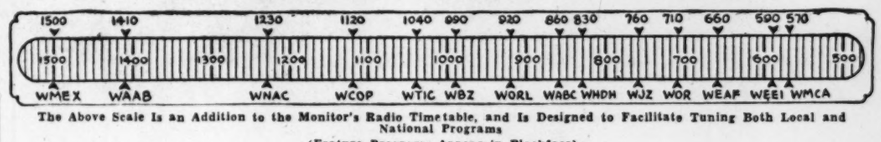
Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.23mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Simmons Election

Mrs. Chester Noyes Greenough of Belmont and Charles Belcher Rugg of Worcester, son of the late Chief Justice Rugg of the Supreme Court, have been elected members of the Corporation of Simmons College, Bancroft Beatley, President, announced last night.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Comment; music; news	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	Network program	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Network program	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	Revelers: quartet	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Inside of Sports"	Sport reports	Organ and piano
7:00 Variety program	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Dance music	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Adult Education	"Concert Hall"	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Folk Singers	"Concert Hall"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 The Academy Theater; sketch	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Rosa Graham;	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:15	M. Spitalny's Orchestra		"Musical Album"	Commentator
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;	NBC Spelling Bee		Piano recital	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 soloist; quartet	NBC Spelling Bee	Frank Black's Orch.	Frank Ferneau's Orch.	Shirley Winters, songs
9:00 Political talk	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Chicago Civic Opera Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:15 Political talk	Tim and Irene	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.		Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:30 "Hollywood Showcase"; variety	75th Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Robin Hood Dell Concert by Philadelphia	Gypsy Orchestra
9:45				Gypsy Orchestra
10:00 Grant Park Concert from Chicago	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter"; sketch	Orchestra, Alexander Hilsberg, conductor	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:15	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Curtain Time"	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:30	Chicago Civic Opera	Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Dance music
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Orchestra	"Rhythm Symphonic"	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Curtain Time"	Request Serenade
11:15 Henry Busse's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	P. Ferdinando's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 H. Felton's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:45 H. Felton's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Herb Wood's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News: "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Eton Boys"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and home news
9:15 R. Maxwell, tenor	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club: popular orchestra; soloists	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Herbert Lewis, songs
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"		"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Children's program	Breen and De Rose	Amanda Snow, songs	All England Lawn Tennis Club Championship	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers: quartet		Studio speaker
10:30 English tennis	"The Child Grows Up"	"Music Internationale"	Matches; Cricket; Air	"Shopping With You"
10:45 English tennis	Piano duet	Instrumental ensemble	Races	"Shopping With You"
11:00 English tennis	4-H Club program	Bailey Axton, tenor	All-England Lawn Tennis Club Championship	Beatrice Fecteau, songs
11:15 English tennis	Male quartet	Vocalists		Studio speaker
11:30 Junior Musical	Our Barn; children's	Instrumental ensemble;	Matches; Cricket; Air	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Comedy	program	Serving the Consumer	Races	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 "Concert Hall"	News; musicale; Dance	Walter Kidder; organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Concert Hall"	Revue; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 "Concert Hall"	National Farm and	"Along Gypsy Trails";	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 News Service	Home Hour	"Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Enoch Light's Or.	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 English tennis	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Vocalist; orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	"The Hemingways"	Organ recital	Radio Rangers
1:45 Buffalo Presents	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	"Alice Presents"	Organ recital	Short Story Editor
2:00 "Romany Trail"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
2:15 "Romany Trail"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
2:30 CBS dance music	"Judy and Lanny";	Jean Ellington, songs	Sport reports	Dance Melodies
2:45 CBS dance music	Bert Farber's Orchestra	Kidoodlers: quartet	Sport reports	Dance Melodies
3:00 Merrymakers; or.	Musical program from	Track meet	Bees vs. Philadelphia	Studio program
3:15 Veterans reunion	Berlin, Germany	"Golden Melodies"	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Bridge dedication	Music from Berlin	"Swingology"; variety	Bees vs. Philadelphia	Sport reports
3:45 Bridge dedication	Kidoodlers: quartet	"Swingology"; variety	baseball game	Organ concert
4:00 Network sports	Club Matinee	Stamp program	Bees vs. Philadelphia	Sport reports
4:15 Network sports	Club Matinee	Male quartet	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Dunrovin Music	Club Matinee	Al Roth's Orchestra	Bees vs. Philadelphia	"Song Styles"
4:45 Festival	Club Matinee	Al Roth's Orchestra	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Dunrovin Music	Sport commentator	A. A. U. track meet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Festival	Sport commentator	A. A. U. track meet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	A. A. U. track meet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Junior Birdmen	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Songs for You"	Lou Martin's Orchestra	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Mal Hallet's Orch.	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Mal Hallet's Orch.	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	"Modern Melodies"
7:00 Veterans' program	Message of Israel	R. Himber's Orchestra	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Veterans' program	Message of Israel	R. Himber's Orchestra	Ferdinando's Orchestra	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee	Sport commentator	Musical Album	Echoes"
7:45 shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Musical Album	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 Saturday Night	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	75th Anniversary of	Melody ensemble
8:15 Swing Session	Al Donahue's Orchestra	garten"; comedy	Battle of Gettysburg	"Jungle Jim"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	'A Chinaman's Chance';	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	"Music That Soothes"
8:45 sketch; soloists	dramatization	Barry McKinley	phony Concert	Travel talk
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Walter Kelsey's Orch.;	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Classical program
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	soloist; quartet	phony Concert	Classical program
9:30 Goldman Band	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Should Women Pay	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Shandor's Gypsies
9:45 Goldman Band	Hot Shots	Alimony?" talks	phony Concert	Shandor's Gypsies
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	"The Origin of Jazz":	Network program	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	drumbeats from Nai-	Liederzingers: quartet	phony Concert	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	robi, Africa; popular	Glen Miller and Fred	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	orchestras	Fiacher's Orchestras	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 Pendarvis Orch.	NBC dance music	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Ky Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Cincinnati Opera:	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:45 Ky Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Gounod's "Faust"	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.

Sunday's Features

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Coolidge Quartet; soloists.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling."

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold"; readings, David Ross; music.

2:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Highway Birthday" celebrations.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Walberg Brown String Ensemble.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; symphony orchestra; Frank Black, conductor; guests; Linton Wells interview from Rio de Janeiro; Igor Gorin, baritone.

2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), Vicente Gomez, guitarist.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

4:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), CBC Singers, from Toronto.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; Amy Arnell; Dorothy McNulty; Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

6:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address by President Roosevelt at Gettysburg.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), 75th Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg; talks, President Roosevelt; Governor Earle; Marine Band.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins; Miriam Hopkins.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; Alexander Smallens, conductor.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Invitation to the Waltz"; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table: "Can America's Press Be Free?"

Rhode Island Workers Back on Full-Time Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I., July 1—Happy days are here again for 1,600 Rhode Island mill workers. They are again employed at plants of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., in this town and Albion. The number going on full time here in King Philip D plant here was announced as 800.

In Albion a like number were put to work after a month of continued idleness. Three shifts were put into operation. This plant has been on a curtailed schedule for several months.

Officials of the company say that due to the uncertain business condition it was impossible to tell how long the increased activity would continue.

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Switch to Electric Cooking With Frigidaire!
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SAVE ALL 4 WAYS...
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Liberal Terms to Edison Service Customers
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LAST 2 NIGHTS
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ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
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"KENTUCKY MOONSHINE"
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Next Mon. and Tues.—There's Always a Woman—Judge Hardy's Children
NEW YORK CITY
"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
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BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
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DENNIS KING · VERA ZORINA · VIVIENNE SEGAL · WALTER SLEZAK
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Evs. $3.30, $2.20, $1.65. Mat. Wed., Sat. July 4, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now
SHUBERT THEATRE, W. 44 St. CI. 6-5990
DANIELLE DARRIEUX · DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR.
in "THE RAGE OF PARIS"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ to 1 P.M. Any Seat
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Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You'd think we'd just discovered a new country . . . we're that excited. However, we feel sure that you'll say it's a worthy excitement, for we have come across something new that ought to mean a lot to women who do their own ironing!

Now if somebody came along and told you that you wouldn't have to go through that practically endless job of sprinkling basket after basket of clothes, week in, week out . . . wouldn't you heave a couple of hurrahs; or something? Then prepare yourself . . . for that's precisely what this iron at Jordan Marsh's eliminates. That is, along with a couple of other items! It is called the "Steem-Electric," and one of the most helpful things we've come across in ages, and the day we put one in our own home, we'll feel that we're being "humanitarian" in a big way . . . as far as the laundress is concerned! You fill the iron (which by the way is a good looking stream-lined job that looks like hammered silver) with a little over a pint of water. Plug it into the wall plug (either A. C. or D. C. current) and let it heat up. Then you go into action. Now don't get the idea that because we said "Steem-Electric" that your kitchen is going to reek with steam, . . . because you don't even see the steam! The four or five small outlets for the steam are up by the point of the iron . . . and that's all there are! Filled, it weighs between five and six pounds, and it slithers along over the clothes like a charm! It seems that the steam acts like a roller under the ironing surface of the iron, and this helps it propel itself right along. Furthermore, you don't have to press down on the "Steem-Electric" . . . and use up a lot of elbow-grease. Nor do you have to keep lifting it up onto an ironing pad, while you get another item ready to iron! Because the steam keeps the iron from scorching or burning for as long as the minute or two it'll take you to get things ready. It presses the daintiest of fabrics, and you don't have to change the temperature. Occasionally you'll find that men's collars have been manufactured so that they're water-resistant (so they won't wilt under the summer heat) in which case you simply wipe a damp cloth over them . . . but generally speaking, all your laundry can be "Steem-Electric" pressed without any sprinkling, dampening and rolling whatsoever! It sells for $12.50 and their demonstrator will gladly show you just how it works. Up in the Household Items department, which is in the Annex.

* * *

Selecting Glasses To Remove Glare

Mr. and Mrs. America certainly are wearing dark glasses these days. Hence the importance of wearing good dark glasses . . . such as Polaroids, for instance. Because they're glasses with a purpose! They immediately remove the glare, allowing only the restful, filtered light to reach your eyes. If you really want to go into the how and why, either Montgomery Frost Company (496 Boylston Street) or Filene's will give you a booklet on the matter, and allow you to look into a tricky gadget that's equipped with both Polaroid and ordinary dark glasses, so that you can see the vast difference for yourself! $3.75.

* * *

Fish-net Tops On These Hats

P. S.—The Sterling Shoe store on Temple Place is making a real to-do about green shoes. They do go nicely with a lot of things, at that. Hats with fish-net tops in them at Conrad's. A smart afternoon dress in white silk at Dixon's, next to Loew's State Theater, with a cunning little bolero jacket in black and white, would be a nice addition to any girl's wardrobe.

Janet Treat.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 314 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 10:30 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston — Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79me), 25.4m., W1XAL.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave) 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m., Week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., W1XAL.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, no regular time assigned, HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†N. Amsterdam	July 2	Plymouth	July 8	July 1 8:00 pm	July 2 7:30 am
§Champlain	July 2	Havre	July 9	July 1 8:00 pm	July 2 8:00 am
/Rex	July 2	Gibraltar	July 8	July 1 8:00 pm	July 2 9:00 am
Bremen	July 2	Cherbourg	July 8	July 2 1 pm	July 2 8 pm
Carinthia (Bos)	July 2	Glasgow	July 10	July 2 4 pm	.....
Queen Mary	July 6	Cherbourg	July 11	July 5 6 pm	July 6 10:30 am
Hansa	July 6	Hamburg	July 15	July 6 1 pm	July 6 5 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	July 19	July 14 4 pm	July 14 5:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	July 21	July 18 4 pm	July 18 5:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	July 9	July 4 4:00 pm	July 4 5:30 pm

†Special address. §France only. Special address. /Italy and Mediterranean countries only. Ireland and Scotland only. Germany only. Special address.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 5:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m., on Tuesdays.

N. H. Wage Law Affording Protection To Women and Child Workers in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 1—Protection of women and minor employees in New Hampshire is being effected through the operations of the Minimum Wage Division of the State Bureau of Labor in which Mrs. Elisabeth Elkins is director.

In addition to the naming of minimum wages, the various codes provide special provisions for protecting the women and minors against exploitation.

Minimum wage codes worked out through the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor cover several thousand women and minors employed in about a half-dozen fields and steps are now underway which are expected to lead to additional coverage. Codes now cover women and minors employed in restaurants, clothing and accessories plants, knit goods and hosiery factories, and the beauticians' trade. Preliminary studies of the shoe industry and the retail business have been conducted by the Minimum Wage Division and these are expected to lead to establishment of codes for women and minors employed in these fields.

The question of constitutionality hung over the minimum wage activities in New Hampshire during the first months of the division's existence but this was cleared up by the United States Supreme Court.

World Kiwanis Coming to Boston For 1939 Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1—Boston will get the 1939 convention of Kiwanis International.

At the closing session of the twenty-second annual convention of the service organization here yesterday, James P. Gallagher of Newton, Mass., international trustee; T. B. Gittings, President of the Boston Kiwanis Club, and George A. Morin of Boston, chairman of the 1939 convention committee, took part in the colorful presentation that was welcomed by the 7000 delegates and visitors.

The convention will be held late in June of next year.

Inquiries on New Hampshire Farms Answered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 1—As its answer to inquiries relative to farming possibilities in New Hampshire, the State Planning and Development Commission has put out a 35,000 issue of a 48-page booklet.

An attempt is made in the compilation to provide a ready answer to practically any question on the subject; but in order to make it of additional value, a list of various agencies that may be called on for additional information is furnished.

The booklet deals with the various phases of farming, both on a small and a large scale. It gives advice in regard to the purchase of farms, and it tells what prospective purchasers should consider when looking for farm property, either as a year-round project or as a summer residence with farming secondary. Furthermore, the publication describes the climate in different parts of the State, notes the crops grown in various sections, indicates the location of markets, and mentions the organized assistance that is available to farmers.

Activities particularly noted are raising seed potatoes in Coos County, which has become the potato region of the State; growing flowers in the southern section, for both in and out of State sale; and raising garden produce at points close to large residential areas.

Possibilities of marketing farm products through roadside stands near the larger communities, and possibilities of raising herbs, based on the work being carried on at the Experimental Herb Garden at Pembroke, are also dealt with.

For a number of years there has been a growing demand for New Hampshire farms, from people who wanted to engage in commercial farming, from people interested in summer estates, and from wealthy and semi-wealthy people who desired to retire. Certain persons wanted to buy old and run-down farm properties with purpose to restore them, while others sought farms in livable and workable condition. The Planning and Development Commission's publication is designed to serve them all.

New England List Of Summer Plays For Next Week

Next week's schedule for New England summer theaters is as follows:

Massachusetts

Dennis—Cape Playhouse: "The Road to Rome" (Jane Cowl).
Cohasset—South Shore Players: "George and Margaret" (Fay Wray).
Provincetown — Wharf Theater Company: "Penny Wise" (Lois Wilson and James Rennie).
Chatham — Monomoy Theater: "George and Margaret."
Oak Bluffs—Vineyard Players: "The Man from Cairo" (opening Monday matinée).
Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse: "Lightnin'" (Fred Stone).
Plymouth — Priscilla Beach Theater: "Stage Door."
Mendon—Nipmuc Park: "Jonesy."
Marshfield Hills—Marshfield Hills Playhouse: "The Animal Kingdom" (beginning Wednesday).

New Hampshire

New London—New London Players: "George and Margaret."
Rye Beach—Farragut Players: "French Without Tears."
Keene—Keene Summer Theater: "Danger."
Peterboro — Peterboro Players: "The Petrified Forest."
Tamworth, Conway, Poland Spring, Wolfeboro — The Barnstormers: "Room Service."
East Jaffrey—The Actor-Associates: "Penny Wise."

Maine

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players: "Room Service."
Ogunquit—Manhattan Repertory company: "Room Service."
Kennebunkport—Garrick Players: "Let Us Be Gay."

Vermont

Weston — Weston Playhouse: "There's always Juliet."

Rhode Island

Matunuck — Theater-by-the-Sea: "Yes, My Darling Daughter" (Sidney Fox).

Connecticut

Suffield — Band Box Players: "Warrior's Husband", (beginning Wednesday).

Clark University Plans New Evening Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 1—As the result of a growing demand, Clark University will inaugurate an Evening Division next fall. Dr. Philip H. Churchman, Chairman of the Faculty Committee of the Extension Division, stated that five subjects have already been selected for this Division, and that others will in all probability be added later on. The subjects already decided on are general psychology, English composition, introduction to music, biology and European Classics in translation. Each of the courses will be in college grades.

The most advanced motor oil on the American market

The running mate of Jenney Solvenized Gasoline —Jenney Solvenoil offers New England motorists important patented advantages.

• Jenney Solvenoil is the modern Extreme Pressure oil, engineered for modern cars, advanced—safe—economical. It has 2 to 5 times the stable film strength of other oils —no car can develop enough pressure to break down its film. It decreases wear. Its higher oiliness factor reduces friction. Jenney Solvenoil has a solvent action on sludge, and it attacks harmful carbon deposits. It insures easy starting and lower oil consumption.

Because it assures less friction and heat

—JENNEY SOLVENOIL CAN SAVE YOU UP TO $25 A YEAR IN REPAIR BILLS

Licensed under Lubri-Bal Corp. Patent No. 2048528 and 2051744

SOLVENIZED HY-POWER and AERO.... SOLVENOIL

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

Boston police in investigating the evidence. The Jury's statement said: "The Grand Jury feels that the government's case is based mostly upon suspicion."

Referring to the action of Judge Charles L. Carr in the Municipal Court, who ordered the arrest of Welansky and held that the man in dark glasses alluded to by witnesses as entering the hotel and shooting Breen was "a theatrical apparition" the Jury said: "We think it is not within our province to comment upon Judge Carr's action at all."

Widener Sponsors Milton Exhibit

A collection of some of the rarest editions of works by John Milton, great English poet, was placed on display today in the Widener Library of Harvard University and will be open for public inspection throughout the month of July.

Included in the collection are early editions of "Paradise Lost," and a comprehensive selection of Milton's other works, as well as several volumes from his personal library.

One of the most important volumes on exhibit is the so-called "Ludlow Copy" of his masque drama "Comus." It is a first edition and comes from the library of Ludlow Castle, where the drama was first performed in 1634.

Other first editions shown include those of "Paradise Regained," "Samson Agonistes," and "Lycidas." Milton's "History of Britain" is shown both in its original published form and in the draft prepared by his secretary. The poet's signature is shown in an autograph album and in an inscription he wrote to a friend.

Six Lieutenants Raised to Captain

In one of the largest moves made in recent years, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty today appointed six police lieutenants to the role of captaincy.

Lieut. John A. McCardle, in charge of night work at the Charlestown Station, was named as a member of the Traffic Squad. Lieut. Justin McCarthy, formerly stationed at Brighton, will become a member of the Special Service Squad. Lieut. Lawrence H. Dunn, in command of Station 8, where he is also Harbor Master of the Harbor Police, will retain his present position. Superintendent of Cases, Lieut. Edward J. Keating now will command the Charlestown Station; Lieut. Frank McNabb will keep his present position, in connection with the Carriage and Taxi Department. Lieut. James H. Egan, Senior Inspector of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, has been elevated to take over command of the Jamaica Plain Station.

Among transfers made by the Commissioner today, Capt. John J. Mullen, now a member of the Special Service Squad, was transferred to Station 1, North End. He takes the place of Thomas Kavanagh, who was sent to police headquarters as Supervisor of Cases and Bill Maker. Capt. Leonard E. J. O'Connell, now in Charlestown, also was transferred to headquarters.

Swedish Singers To Give Concert

A chorus of 65 male singers, selected from 10,000 members of the Swedish Singers' Union who have come to the United States in connection with the Swedish American Tercentenary celebration, will present a concert in the Boston Garden Sunday afternoon, July 10.

The chorus travels under the patronage of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, who is chairman of the Swedish Singers' Union, and also head of the Swedish Government's Commission to the Jubilee celebration. Having participated in the festivities at Wilmington, Delaware, and at Philadelphia, the chorus is now making a concert tour as far west as Chicago and Minneapolis, then back east through Detroit to New York and Boston.

Summer Courses Listed in Boston

A total of 10 summer university extension courses will be given in Boston during July, it was announced yesterday by James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education. They will start on Tuesday, July 5, and continue throughout the month.

Eight courses that will be held at the Massachusetts School of Art are: "Social Implications of Modern Education," by Herman H. Brase, instructor in education at the Lowell State Teachers College; "Psychology of Adolescence," by A. A. Roback, former Professor of Psychology at Northeastern University; "Educational Problems of the Hard of Hearing Child," by Ena J. Macnutt, instructor in lip reading in the Newton School Department; "Health and Safety Education," by John P. Sullivan, supervisor of Health and Safety Education, Boston School Department; "Visual and Other Sensory Aids in the Modern School," by Joseph A. Hennessey, Assistant Professor of Visual Education, Boston Teachers College; "The Greek Classics in English," by Augustine L. Keefe, Professor of Latin, Greek, and English, Boston College; "Survey of English literature," by Nathaniel E. Griffin, former Assistant Professor of English, Princeton University; and "International Affairs," by Clifford C. Hubbard, Professor of History and Political Science, Wheaton College.

At the Boston Public Library, courses will be given on "Aesthetics," by Herman H. Brase, instructor in education, Lowell State Teachers College; and "Speech Improvement for Teachers," by Helene Boll, instructor in dramatics and oral English.

It was also announced by Dr. Reardon that a course on "Methods of Teaching Mechanical Drawing" will be given at the Graduate School of Engineering, Room 302, Pierce Hall, Harvard University, beginning Monday, July 11, 1938. The instructors for this course will be George F. Ninde, instructor in mechanical drawing, Harvard Graduate School of Engineering, Albert L. Coyne, instructor in drawing, Rindge Technical School, and selected speakers from industry.

Enrollment for each course may be made at the University Extention office, Room 217, Statehouse, or at the first meeting of the class. Further details concerning these courses may be obtained by telephoning CAPitol 3320.

Brookline Studies Recreation Costs

Recreational facilities provided Brookline townspeople last year, according to a report issued at the Town Hall yesterday, represented approximately $2.15 per capita and was a little more than 2 per cent of the total municipal expenditures, aggregating a total of $138,962. This represented an increase of $1,651 more than the amount paid out the year before.

Principal expenses included maintenance of parks and public playgrounds at approximately $94,000; gymnasium and bath house, $28,942, and $11,813 for supervised play. Town receipts included $23,433 in golf course fees, $1,525 in tennis court fees, and $2,008 for charges made at the gymnasium and bath house.

Miscellaneous receipts aggregating $26,966.48 were $1,418.50 less than recorded for the year before, making a net cost of this municipal service amount to $111,996.38.

Icebergs Gone, Ships Are Told

The iceberg menace which has forced transatlantic liners to travel on a more southerly route than usual at this time of year, has now practically disappeared, and the remaining bergs are disintegrating rapidly. This pleasant news was radioed to ships at sea by the Hydrographic Office in Boston yesterday, while the ship operators who are joined in the North Atlantic Track Agreement, ordered their vessels to proceed on the northern route at once for westbound ships and beginning on July 6 for those eastbound.

Walsh

(Continued from Page 9)

without any ulterior consideration other than the welfare of the needy.

"Any agency or officer of the present Administration who now or in this coming campaign will use Federal funds to influence votes is not only acting in an un-Christian and un-American manner, but, in my opinion, is a traitor to President Roosevelt and the Democratic Party.

"If any there be who suppose that the public conscience is temporarily stunted by the worry, distress and anxiety that present economic conditions have caused, let them not be unmindful of the wrath that an aroused public conscience can exercise when relief or human misery is degraded to gutter politics.

"I am not unmindful of the fact that unfounded allegations will be made that Federal funds are or will be used to influence votes but this, in my opinion, is an additional reason why office holders charged with the responsibility of administering these funds should scrupulously avoid, by speech or act, even the suspicion of a political motive."

Meanwhile, Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, author of an unsuccessful measure to outlaw political activity by persons benefiting from the new relief appropriations, predicted its passage next session. Mr. Hatch also called attention to the fact that 70,000 employees paid with relief funds are covered by President Roosevelt's recent civil service blanketing order and hence will be specifically prohibited from engaging in political activity.

Prices for Suburban Houses Let Down

By a Staff Photographer

Individual and Regulated Types

Upper Left—Adapted to Lynnfield, Mass.; Six-Room Dwelling by Willard D. Martin; Architect Is David J. Abrahams. Upper Right—Shows Corner Windows That Are an Out-of-Town Vogue; Living Room in Andover, Mass.; Architect Is Charles M. Willis. Lower Left—Methods of the Assembly Line and Mass Production Applied by Perry J. Crouse in His Westwood Colony. Lower Right—On Shady Hill Road, Stony Brae Development, Newton Highlands; Lately Taken by a Purchaser; Architects Are Ciampi Bros.

Hurley Holds Sack on Budget

(Continued from Page 9)

no all-night prorogation meeting will be necessary this year. Last year the closing meeting lasted over 25 hours.

The present battle over the financial program is by far the most spectacular in the two-year Hurley administration. Last year the Governor and the Legislature co-operated almost completely. This year the Legislature almost immediately started a non-co-operative movement which has resulted in continual turmoil.

Charge and Counter-Charge

The financial dispute started during the fight over the original budget. The climax came when the Senate killed a $76,000,000 budget containing a $5,000,000 increase appropriation for the State Department of Public Works. At that time, the Republican leaders charged that the Governor, without public announcement, was seeking the $5,000,000 as a means to provide patronage to make certain his re-election. Senate defeat of this budget forced the House to start through a new budget which was approved at a $71,731,722 total. Such procedure was unprecedented.

The Republican leadership in the House and Senate immediately opposed the Governor when he later submitted a $23,625,000 bond issue proposal for a road and institution construction program for unemployment relief. The G. O. P. contended the program was not designed for unemployment relief but rather as a patronage source for the Governor. The Governor, on the other hand, insisted the unemployed, of which he estimated there are 500,000, must be cared for.

Upon defeat of this program it appeared a compromise might be arranged, but such hopes were smashed when the Governor submitted the $17,500,000 program this week.

Following yesterday's defeat of the $17,500,000 program, Francis M. McKeown, assistant secretary to the Governor, conferred with three Senators and three Representatives in an attempt to come to an agreement, but the conference proved a failure.

Biting Summary

After the House and Senate had shut down for the week end, Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate, topped off the day, which was featured by a series of blistering statements, with a statement, which read:

"Governor Hurley's charges that the Legislature has failed to provide funds for the relief of the unemployed have been proved to be just political froth. Members of the General Court have been ready, and still are ready, to appropriate funds for the relief of the unemployed. Nobody in this Commonwealth will go hungry if the General Court can prevent it. The Legislature, however, has not been, and is not now, willing to mortgage the future solvency of the State.

"The Senate has completed its work. The only matter to be disposed of is the supplemental budget. The majority of the Senate has opposed, and will continue to oppose, a bond issue as urged by the Governor. A bond issue is plainly an attempt on his part to create a slush fund in his craving for re-election."

Research Called Hope for Cut In Housing Costs

(Continued from Page 9)

Federal Housing Administration, or the feelings of individual contractors who still put up houses in the same plodding way as their fathers and grandfathers, Mr. Burchard is convinced that pre-fabrication holds the key to meeting the moderate-income families' demands. Houses are built soundly today, he said, "but we still build in the same costly way as yesterday."

Development of new methods of construction in the interests of lower costs stands well up on the list of proposed research by the Foundation. In this respect, the Foundation will work with private capital and the Government, Mr. Burchard explained.

"We can get good housing at low costs," said he, "in two ways; namely, Government subsidization, or improvements in our products and our system of production. It is the purpose of the Foundation to show the way to improvements within the industry."

Bargain Year

In a national campaign to encourage more building, the Producers Council, through its local Boston branch, declares that the 1938 house "is the great bargain in history."

Comparing the house of 1938 with that of 1926, the Council points out that today's value is 25 to 40 per cent greater, yet the 1938 house actually costs less than its predecessor. This is considered an answer to high cost "propaganda."

In full-page advertisements in newspapers throughout the country, the house of 1938 is being hailed as offering 16 points of value that were not included in the house of 1926. These points are:

Long-term mortgaging, making it 85 per cent cheaper to finance; small monthly payments at lower interest rates; better designs; better construction materials; lower maintenance requirements; extra bathroom; added living quarters; compact, efficient kitchens; air-conditioning; more electrical outlets; better plumbing; automatic heat; weather-tight walls, windows, and doors; copper and brass pipes; complete insulation; fire resistant materials.

'Skipjack' Commissioned

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 1 (AP) —The submarine Skipjack, newest recruit to Uncle Sam's underseas fleet, was formally commissioned at the Submarine Base here yesterday. The craft was accepted by Capt. R. S. Edwards, Base Commander, on behalf of the Navy Department. Lieut. Herman Sall read orders assigning him to command the Skipjack.

Attractive Melrose Home

Price $8000

8-room single with 2-car garage, all modern improvements including Frigidaire; in a well-located section of Melrose; shown by appointment. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MALDEN, call Mr. Jones, Real Estate Dept., Malden 3700.

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THE IDEAL SUBURB

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY . . . ONLY A FEW MILES FROM BOSTON

Moderate Tax Rate—Good Transportation Service

A scenic and historic town ranking high in schools, zoning laws, parks, playgrounds, golf courses, police and fire protection and public utilities services. For ideal properties, consult either of the Banks listed below or any Real Estate Dealer.

WRITE FOR A COPY OF THIS FREE DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET

Lexington Savings Bank
Lexington Trust Company
LEXINGTON MASSACHUSETTS

Only a cent more a day

Even at the new subscription rates, it costs only 5½ cents a day to have the periodicals shown above on the Quarterly Payment Plan—an increase of one cent a day over the former cost. Five dollars every three months sounds like a large amount, but when we look at it from the standpoint of five and a half cents a day, it seems very reasonable, when it brings us the Monitor, Journal, Sentinel and Quarterly with the convenience of just one bill for all of them. There is a folder available which gives complete information on this plan; ask for it at your local reading room, and learn its advantages to you.

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World Police for Security

(Continued from Page 9)

think we can make such a definite statement as that."

How to Start

A group of nations beginning to organize for collective security and justice, Mr. Clark declared, could begin at once to invite to join them any others who would agree not to use armed force, at least until after legal tests had been made. "I have a firm conviction," he said, "that all nations—even Germany, Italy, and Japan—would consider coming in on that basis."

At this point Mr. Stone asked: "Just how many nations do you want in your little club before it ceases to be 'a group of nations forcing its concept of right on others' and becomes an example of the police power of a democratic group of nations? In other words how big must a gang be before it becomes an organized community?"

Mr. Allen commented on Professor Clark's use of the United Kingdom as example of collective security growth. "You might as well take the conquests of Napleon or of Rome," he remarked, "and point to the peace which prevailed after unifying conquest, as an example of voluntary co-operation." Mr. Hansen seconded this point of view.

World Empire

To their comments Mr. Clark countered: "How long would any world empire last if it did not give a general sense of justice and security, and if it did not, because of this, receive a fair measure of acquiescence from the originally separate peoples in it?"

After Mr. Allen had quoted numerous figures showing current growth in trade in war materials and other supplies between countries generally called democratic and others known as totalitarian—even showing great increase in supplies shipped from Russia to Germany—Mr. Clark remarked: "There's so much dictatorship in the best of us and so much democracy in the worst of us that it's hard to draw the line."

"Yes," agreed Mr. Allen, "both the fascist and democratic nations today are definitely based on imperialism. The main objective for peace should be to work, not against specific countries, but against imperialism wherever it is."

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women Not Using the Vote?—What About the Lobby?

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Organized for Action, Women Making Their Power Felt

Banded Into Joint Congressional Committee, 18 National Groups Lobby in Halls of Congress

Women at Washington

By Mary Hornaday
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

If you don't believe women have used the vote effectively, then take a look at the record of the National League of Women Voters and the 17 other nonpartisan women's organizations which lobby with them in the halls of Congress.

Through these organizations, banded together to form the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, thousands of women tell their congressmen what laws they want enacted.

Four-to-One Victory

Most active member of the Joint Committee is probably the League of Women Voters with its 600 local leagues in 30 states. The League chalked up a four-to-one victory on its major objectives last session. Success came with lightning rapidity in the final days of Congress. A five-year-old battle for a new consumer-protecting food and drug law was won by a compromise agreeable to both sides.

The League hailed the child labor controls in the wages and hours law, took a measure of satisfaction in the first legislative step in 50 years to remove all postmasters from patronage, and put the equal rights amendment of the National Woman's Party where it wanted it—back in committee after a brief sojourn on the Senate calendar.

Only on civil service reforms in the reorganization bill did the League suffer full defeat. Since Congress adjourned President Roosevelt has put most of them into effect through executive orders which the League says should "largely correct defects in the present system and give impetus to enactment of legislation still required."

Pulled Together

The Joint Committee does not work on any piece of legislation as a whole, though last session 14 member organizations pulled together for food and drug legislation and 10 for a child labor law. Other subcommittees concentrated on motion picture block-booking, the equal rights amendment, anti-lynching, appropriations for the Women's Bureau, the Children's Bureau, and the Bureau of Home Economics, appropriations for the Office of Education, and federal suffrage for the District of Columbia.

A legislative subcommittee gets to work on a bill when five or more member organizations have taken a stand on it.

Lobbying is no 40-hour a week job, the women who do it will tell you. Only the League and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women have a paid legislative representative who is on the "hill" every day. But the rest have volunteers ready at any hour to organize Congressional interviews, telegram barrages or oratorical feasts at public hearings.

Fastest and Hardest of the Year

"I think we did our fastest and hardest work this year on the McKellar Postmaster bill," says Florence Kerlin, League representative on the bill. The McKellar bill was a patronage measure. It was reported out at the special session. "We immediately went into action in all our local leagues and by the time the bill came up in the regular session, evey Senator had been polled and we succeeded in having the Ramspeck merit system bill that had passed the House last year substituted for the McKellar bill."

The measure was finally amended to make it more palatable to patronage-minded Senators, so the League will not describe it as a merit measure but concedes that it does "make significant improvements over existing law."

The courts review section that seriously threatened the food and drugs bill for a time also demanded quick action. Apple growers put the section in as a protection to them but the League opposed it as an attempt at emasculation from the consumers' point of view.

The phone of Miss Kerlin's desk in her office on Jackson Place, half a block from the White House, rang continuously as she attempted to review the session. "So many people are calling up about the food and drug law," she explained. "It doesn't seem possible to any of us that it's really through at last. Most of our members, even in small towns, are experts on food and drug legislation.

Backed Up by Groups at Home

The League and the organizations that work with it would not carry the weight they do were it not for the caliber and alertness of the membership back home. While strategic maneuvering goes on at the halls of Congress, in reality the battles are largely won in local communities where groundwork for reforms are laid. Take, for instance, the League's campaign for extension of the merit system, backing up its civil service reform lobby. It goes back to 1934 and has been carried through various stages of resolutions, slogan contests, petition cards, and skits at national conventions, all aimed at breaking down indifference among women as to how their public servants are selected—according to ability or political pull.

Any organization whose aims are not in conflict with those of the Joint Committee can join it. Present members are the American Association of University Women, American Dietetic Association, American Federation of Teachers, American Home Economics Association, American Nurses Association, American Medical Women's Association, Association for Childhood Education, Council of Women for Home Missions, Girls' Friendly Society, National Board of the Y. W. C. A., National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Consumers' League, National Council of Jewish Women, National Education Association, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, National Women's Trade Union League and the Women's National Homeopathic Medical Fraternity.

Only "Front Door" Methods

Though the Joint Committee moves quickly when an alarm is sounded, they shun undue pressure. These women have what they call a "front door" lobby. They don't flood Senators and Representatives with form telegrams and letters, but they do their work at strategic points.

"They know what they want, they don't waste any time, they go straight to the point, then they leave," said one Congressman in appreciation.

Can women like these be accused of failing to assume the suffrage rights they and their predecessors fought so hard to get? True, they are not interested in personal political plums. Anonymous achievements in social and economic reform are much more to their liking.

Maybe women's best political service in the long run will come from being a "power behind the throne" as the League of Women Voters and its co-workers have certainly shown themselves to be.

"Women at Washington," a column by Miss Hornaday of our Washington Bureau, runs at least once a month.

Associated Screen News, Ltd.

Entrance to Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butchart's Gardens, Near Victoria, B. C. The Butchart Home Is on the Left

From Old Quarry Into a Garden

Butchart Gardens a Wonder of the Canadian Northwest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C., may wake up some day to find that it is not the only city of cherry-tree fame.

It need not be alarmed, however, since its rival is some 3,000 or more miles away on Vancouver Island in British Columbia. Here at the Butchart Gardens over 500 double pink Japanese cherry trees have been planted along a mile road approach to this beautiful garden spot of the Canadian Northwest. And this is but one of the unusual features that make this estate one of the loveliest show places in all Canada.

A Cinderella Tale

Its beginning is a real Cinderella tale because it all started, you see, in a very unsightly quarry. Long ago,—in 1904, if you must have dates,—Robert P. Butchart came to Tod Inlet, near Victoria, B. C., with his bride. Here he built his home, "Benvenuto," and established his cement factory, quarrying his limestone from a pit nearby. Then one day when the supply of limestone became exhausted, the steam shovels and the cranes went grumbling off, leaving behind an immense hole in the earth.

But Mrs. Butchart is a woman not easily discouraged. From the very first she had given much thought to beautifying the grounds about their home. So when she looked into the ragged, empty quarry, instead of being appalled at the apparent ugliness of this pit, she thought of all the loveliness that it could hold.

She would carpet it with rich, dark soil, sow it thickly with grass seed, embellish it with trees and shrubs, and oh the flowers that would grow there! It would be a sunken garden where the soft roots of many growing things would quickly heal the wounded earth.

Only the Beginning

That vision was the beginning. To the Sunken Garden was added the Rose Garden, the Italian Garden, the Japanese Garden, the Star Pond, the Dahlia Walk, the artificial waterfall and other attractions, until now eighteen acres of gardens surround the Butchart home. And most wonderful of all, these privately owned gardens, the yearly cost of which is in the neighborhood of $25,000, are open to the public every day all the year round. Free of charge!

Boat loads of tourists traveling between Seattle and Vancouver dash from boat to bus in order that they may make the trip to the Gardens during the brief stop-over at Victoria. And it's a hard life that the bus drivers lead, rounding up their reluctant-to-leave passengers in order to get them back in time to catch their boat again. But having driven thousands of garden lovers, candid camera fans, and just plain sight-seers to Tod Inlet every season, they have become experts at the round-up and every head is accounted for before the return journey. And, by the way, the parking ground is being enlarged this year to care for the continually growing motor trek to "Benvenuto."

Always Something New

Having some 18 acres of garden in which are grown over 500 different varieties of flowers under the care of twelve gardeners, you might think that Mrs. Butchart would be content to rest on her laurels. But no, indeed! There's always something new going on in the greenhouses. This year, among other things, it's some seeds of a new baby's breath (Gypsophila Oldhamiana), which Mrs. Butchart sent back from Japan. It grows more erect, has a longer blooming period than the ordinary kind, and is tinted pink. Then there's a new strain of columbine from England coming along this year called Aquilegia Monarch Long Spurred Mixed. This was evolved from a careful selection of brighter shades, eliminating the washy tints.

If you know your flowers, look for the Russell lupin, the new Scabiosa Fischeri and the new strains of delphiniums which are growing there. The blue poppy (Meconopsis Baileyi, to you) is particularly admired, also the large white poppy with a yellow center which is known locally by the unromantic name of "Fried-Egg Plant" because of its resemblance to a huge fried egg, but which is redeemed from plebeianism in the seed catalogues by the elegant title of Matilija poppy, Romneya Coulteri.

During July

If you should visit the Butchart Gardens during July you will be particularly fortunate in seeing the marvelous spectacle of the roses and annuals at their height. Notice the effective use of Nemophila, or baby blue eyes, as a bedding for the rose garden. The new double larkspur is planted extensively throughout the gardens, and is one of Mrs. Butchart's favorites. She is also partial to the Schizanthus, or butterfly flower, which blooms over a long period and is one of the features during the spring and early summer.

And now, having browsed through the Gardens to your heart's delight, you will stop at the seed store on your way out and find yourself decidedly in the mood for buying. With your pockets bulging with seeds and picture post cards you will drive off down the road between the Japanese cherry trees, your heart overflowing with gratitude that Mrs. Butchart was not the sort of woman to be discouraged by a quarry in her back yard.

Josephine R. Boyson

A 'Minute Meal' for Four

Can Opener Is Magic Key to Modern Chicken Dinner!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A chicken dinner out of cans! At one time an unheard of feat, but now, a genuine accomplishment. The modern cannery is a scientific kitchen of culinary art and is government inspected at regular intervals. All foods are prepared under strictest conditions of cleanliness and sterilization processes. They are cooked to the point of palatableness, carefully preserving their finest flavors which at home are often cooked into steam and lost.

A chicken dinner for four may be served without apology with 10 cans of prepared food and a few accessories of fresh items and trimmings. The menu would consist of the following:

MINUTE MEAL CHICKEN DINNER
Consommé with Crackers
Green Olives Cranberry Sauce Celery Curls
Chicken à la King in Toast Baskets
Asparagus, Butter Sauce
Potato Cubes, browned
Water Lily Salad, Mayonnaise
Rolls, Butter
Apple Sauce Freeze Angel Crisps

Soup and Dessert

If Jellied Consommé is desired, prepare it several hours in advance in order to allow time for congealing. To serve four, two cans of the usual size will be required. Soak 1 tablespoon plain gelatin in two tablespoons of cold water until softened and dissolve with the contents of one can of consommé which has been heated to the boiling point. Stir until well blended and add the contents of the second can. Pour into bouillon cups and chill, or let stand in shallow pan until firm. Before serving cut into cubes and serve with a wedge of lemon and crisp crackers. Consommé may be served piping hot simply by heating and seasoning. If crackers are not on hand, toast triangles may be substituted.

Since the dessert requires several hours of chilling, this would be the next course to prepare. Remove contents of one can of apple sauce and blend one cup of it with one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon lemon juice and gradually fold into this one cup of stiffly whipped cream. Freeze until firm. Serve with Angel Crisps which are easily made by cutting a dozen very thin slices from an un-iced angel food cake. Trim these into shape with a fancy cookie cutter and bake in a moderate oven until crisp and lightly toasted.

The Salad

The Water Lily Salad may be prepared next. Remove the stem end of four tomatoes and hollow the centers, reserving the meaty portions to mix with the stuffing. Drain the contents of one can shrimp, wash thoroughly in cold water, and remove the black veins. Sprinkle with a little salt and mix with four tablespoons diced celery, two of diced green pepper and the reserved portions of the tomato. Blend with three tablespoons of mayonnaise and stuff the tomatoes. Petals to represent water lilies are fashioned in this manner: Fill a teaspoon with very firm cream cheese and smooth over with a knife. Draw the spoon of cheese down the edge and side of the tomato so that the cheese will slip off the spoon and stand on the edge of it like a white petal. Arrange four or five petals around the edge of the tomato and drop a teaspoon of mayonnaise in the center. Tomatoes which have been washed and dried, but not peeled will hold the cheese readily, but if peeled tomatoes are preferred, slip the cheese from the teaspoon onto an inverted spoon or knife handle and then put in place on top of the tomato. Chill and serve on a bed of salad greens.

The celery curls should be prepared next since they require a little time to become crisp and curled. Cut the tender inner stalks of celery to four inch pieces and strip both ends into fine shreds to within one-half inch of the center. Cover with ice water and let them remain until the ends curl.

The cranberry sauce may be chilled in the can and opened in time to serve. Reserve one-half of it for another time, and either serve in one piece in a jelly service dish or cut into one inch cubes.

The Chicken

Chicken à la king may be prepared just before serving or well in advance and be reheated in a double boiler. Remove the contents of a 1½- to 2-pound chicken and reserve the fats and bouillon for the sauce. Scrape the chicken from the bones and cut into one inch pieces, omitting the skin. Melt one tablespoon of butter, blend in one tablespoon flour and add the chicken bouillon and sufficient water to make a half cup. Heat and pour in gradually one cup of cream. Stir continually while bringing to the boiling point and add a small can of mushrooms and one tablespoon chopped pimiento. Beat two egg yolks slightly and dilute with a little of the hot sauce and stir into the rest of the sauce. Continue stirring until the sauce is nicely thickened, but do not boil. Add the chicken and allow to stand over hot water until thoroughly heated.

While the chicken is heating, prepare the toast baskets. For four servings allow 12 slices of rich milk bread, cutting them all with a large cookie cutter. Using a smaller cutter, remove the centers from eight of the slices. Pile two of these rings on each whole round and pin together securely with four or five toothpicks. Place all the baskets on a rack in the oven and toast at about 375° F. until crisp and lightly browned. Set aside until needed for serving when they will be filled with the hot creamed chicken and the toothpicks may be removed. Garnish with a small sprig of parsley.

Asparagus Too

Asparagus in butter sauce may be allowed to heat while the potatoes are browning. Heat contents of one can of asparagus in its liquor, drain and dot with two tablespoons of butter. Cover and let steam until butter melts.

Heat four tablespoons shortening in a skillet and pour in the contents of one can diced potatoes which have been drained and dried on a clean tea towel. Turn occasionally to brown on all sides.

Rolls may be heated in the oven after the toast baskets are removed from the oven and the heating element extinguished. This precludes the chance of overbaking or burning.

Really a festive meal may be served from canned foods!

Irene Krieg Taylor

Culinary and Salad Herbs

Modern Herb Gardening—2

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"To have nothing here but Sweet Herbs, and those only choice ones too, and every kind its bed by itself." So wrote Erasmus of his herb garden in the year 1500. By "sweet herbs" is meant those plants whose fresh leaves or ripened seeds possess an aromatic quality which imparts its individual flavor to meats, soups, sauces, salads, etc. But the gentleman does not tell us how many sweet herbs he grew nor how much space was at his disposal.

However, those who have only limited planting space may have their herb gardens too; for these plants take little room, will grow in almost any good soil (most varieties will grow together under the same conditions), and they respond with a readiness that is almost touching. Nor need all herbs be grown by themselves. Some fit well into the mixed flower border, for they are sociable, folksy plants and combine well with annuals and perennials, while their spicy fragrance is a welcome addition to the border. The so-called culinary herbs, however, are usually grown in beds and in rows for convenience. But there is one exception to the foregoing, and that is the large and important family of mints.

In a Moist Place

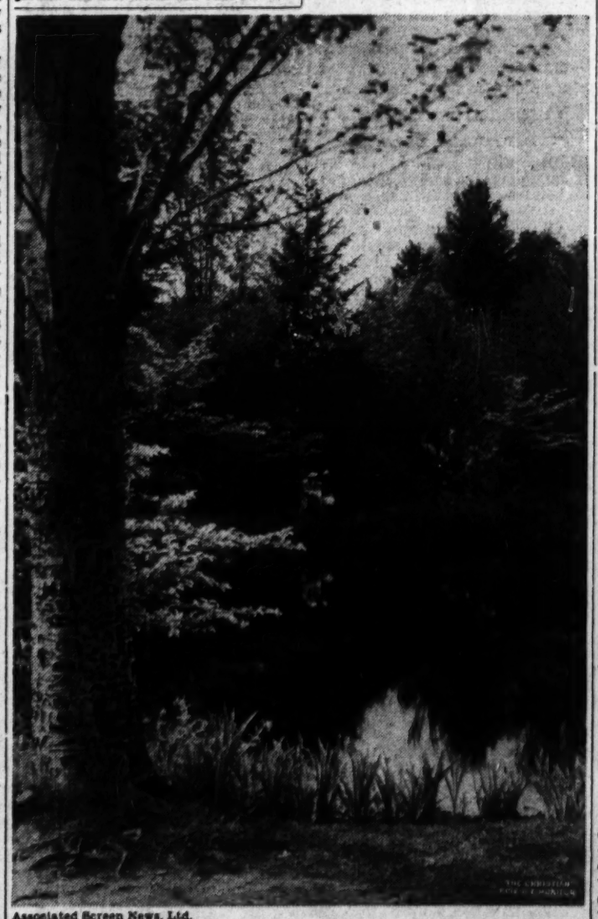
To be sure some varieties will grow in ordinary garden soil, but they will not be as happy nor give as good an account of themselves as if planted in a moist place—around the bird bath, if you cannot do better. But if you have a brook, by all means plant your mints there and watch them grow! I found peppermint growing happily by the brookside, some distance away from the garden, in company with wild iris and marsh marigolds, I suppose it is an escape from the garden of former owners of my old homestead. Anyway I like it there and moved the spearmint, which was languishing in the herb garden, to another part of the brook border which location it finds much more to its liking. The curly-leafed mint I have left with the other aromatics, for it hasn't started to sulk as yet.

The uses of mint are many and varied—some of them too well known for mention here. But if you have never boiled a few fresh mint leaves with your green peas, try it next time. Also, a few freshly gathered leaves add an appetizing flavor to summer salads, especially those made with lettuce and endive. And when boiled with new potatoes, these leaves impart a delightful savor. Powdered, dry mint leaves may be used in pea soup and in seasonings as well.

Soil for Herbs

As to the best kind of soil for herbs in general: experiments have proved that equal parts of lime rubble (or old soil mixed with lime), compost, and garden soil produce the best medium for growing herbs successfully. Guard against too much fertilizer, for while this will give luxuriant growth, the plants will not be as fragrant—and after all, their fragrance is one of the chief reasons for growing herbs. Build the beds up well above the ground level to allow for settling. Little winter protection is needed. In the North a light covering of leaves and boughts is sufficient; in the South even this is not necessary. The herb bed should have plenty of sunshine and be protected from strong winds.

The next article in this series will discuss the "must-haves" for one's herb garden. The first article ran June 17.



Associated Screen News, Ltd.

Glimpse of the Lake in the Sunken Gardens at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butchart, Near Victoria, B. C.

July Gardening for Fall Blooms

Late-blooming, tall-growing herbaceous plants, such as the hardy chrysanthemums, should all be given special attention in the way of feeding, watering, and pinching back.

Give the roses their last feeding of the summer the latter part of July. Roses should not be fed later than August 1 because this may develop soft growth that will winter-kill badly. A feeding of complete, balanced plant food the latter part of July, however, together with removal of all spent blooms, will result in glorious fall bloom. Continue to dust and spray roses as a preventive of black spot and mildew.

Cut back petunia and sweet alyssum if you want fall bloom; feed with a complete, balanced plant food, watering it well.

From a Garden Notebook

A stone foundation wall has been beautifully planted with a few slips of sedum and a few moments spent each time the garage doors were opened. A nail was placed along the wall which was built along both sides of the inclined drive. Every time the woman went down to open the doors she would take the nail, break off a few slips from the few sedum plants, press holes in the soil between the rocks and plant the slips. No other time was ever devoted to the planting except for watering in the evening. It was amazing how soon the wall was planted and it was proof that one does not have to spend so much time each day to achieve results. Portulaca seeds planted in among the sedum made these walls a thing of beauty.

Speciosum lilies begin to bloom the last week of July and add much in stateliness and beauty to the garden. These bulbs should be planted in the fall.

Happiness at the Little House

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Motherlady had not wanted to move to the Little House. Nothing could have looked more depressing than the Little House the day the fat real estate man brought them to see it. Tin cans littered the yard, old newspapers fluttered in the chill March wind, debris was everywhere.

The Little House leered at the Motherlady from its broken or paneless windows. The dirty floors sloped to the east, the walls were partly denuded of wallpaper, and the doors hung dejected and creaking.

The Fatherman looked his despair, yet his eyes implored the Motherlady. The Fat Man moved his ponderous weight from one foot to another, while he made suggestions and offers. The great trees outside stretched their stark arms to the sky, gray and unyielding on this March day. Only the Little House sat silent and unmoved, the dirty snow banked against its broken steps, the tumbleweeds rattling a little on the southern side.

They had lived with in-laws, these three — the Fatherman, the Motherlady and the Littlest One. They had lately not even been able to call a bedroom their own, and of home life and privacy there had been none. They had need of a place in which to live, to love and to laugh. They had need of a fire to warm, food cooked by the Motherlady, four walls to shut out an aggressive world. Yet this had not the look of a peaceful haven.

The Fat Man promised gallons of paint, rolls of wallpaper, windowpanes, door locks, nails and whatever else was needed. He stressed the virtue of the country air, the rolling acres, the sparkling waters of prairie creek, the groves of great trees, and lastly, the solitude.

So it came to pass that the Little House became home. They parked the ancient model-T Ford in the red garage, and Penny Dog came to watch over the domain of Prairie Farm. For days the Fatherman worked with hammer and saw, the Motherlady wielding water and soap, broom and paint brush with dexterity. While the two gave the Little House a renovation, the Littlest One explored all the delights of this prairie domain.

There came a day when the Little House received visitors. They exclaimed over the long cream and red kitchen with its low green ceiling, its creamy woodwork, and its touches of black. They liked the cozy cleanliness of the living room, and the old-fashioned quaintness of the gabled bedrooms, all resplendent in their new dresses of wallpaper, all richly gay with fresh paint, gleaming windows, and crisp new curtains. And at last the Motherlady found surcease of heartache and knew that here was happiness, here was labor sweetened by striving and ultimate success, here was the secret so many of us never find—happiness is in the living. The Little House had come into its own. It was Home.

Spring swelled in the great cottonwoods, and it ran deep in the roots of the virgin prairie grass, thrusting its verdant green to the surface. In the shady hollows, where the sun shone warm, johnny-jump-ups thrust their green laced fingers upward, and in time jack-in-the-pulpits preached in their purple chapels the creed of flowerdom.

The enchanted Littlest One built a tree house in the spreading branches of a cottonwood, while about him the leaves whispered and shimmered, sharing his secrets and whispering others in return, such as only small boys can appreciate and understand.

The Fatherman strode over the acres, planning corn for the East forty, the garden to be on the low land, the watermelons on the sandy, well-drained spot, and the spring rye to the south. With an odd tightening of her heart the Motherlady noted the stride of the Fatherman, the lift of his shoulder, the very timbre of his voice.

Evenings they sat awhile on the back steps, and a Nebraska twilight deepened into night. Down near the creek the frogs croaked, and a vagrant breeze brought the odor of the locusts to their delighted noses—the olfactory organs of the three who dwelt here had been more keen this spring, savoring joys they'd never taken time to know before.

Clarence Toad hopped from beneath the back steps and they were very quiet and motionless while they watched him sit there, seemingly stupid, fat and horribly ugly. Even the Littlest One managed to be quiet that he might see the toad dart out that lightning tongue, snaring on its sticky end some unwary fly or mosquito. The whole thing was accomplished quicker than the Littlest One could wink his eye.

They went in at last, for in Nebraska sunrises come early of a spring day, and their morning must be on the sunrise, no longer young, but well launched into their day. Outside the windmill creaked a little, and was at last silent. The night hovered, like a great brooding angel watching over its own.

The Little House had at last found peace.

The Motherlady

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Budge Sweeps Wimbledon Final With Ease—American Crews Triumph in Henley

Californian's Power Too Much For Austin

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 1 (AP)—Playing in irresistible form, red-headed Don Budge crushed Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin of England, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3 today to win the All-England singles tennis championship for the second year in succession.

The great Californian never gave Austin a chance. Bunny held his own service in the second game of the opening set and then never won another until he broke Budge's delivery in the fourth game of the final set.

Rain caused brief delay with Budge leading 4—3 in the third set. After this pause Budge picked up right where he left off, holding his own service in the eighth game and then ending matters in the ninth.

It was Budge's fifth successive major tournament victory in two years during which he has achieved the unprecedented feat of holding the British, United States, Australian and French singles titles at the same time, as well as pacing America during its successful campaign to recover the Davis Cup last year.

Budge began his string of tournament victories by winning the 1937 Wimbledon crown. He added the American title last fall. So far this year he has captured the Australian and French titles as well as scoring a repeat triumph at Wimbledon. If he holds the American title at Forest Hills, N. Y. later this year he will have completed a "Grand Slam" of all major national championships in one year.

Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and New York, and her French partner, Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, were eliminated in the semi-final round of women's doubles by Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and Adeline (Billy) Yorke of England, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Queen Mary, dressed all in white, arrived just before Budge and Austin came out. This time Budge bowed gracefully and the crowd, remembering another time when he didn't, laughed.

Budge won the toss and served. It looked like a struggle when Budge, after winning the first two points with perfect volleys, had to survive four deuces to hold his own service.

Austin held his own service at love in the second game and twice scored aces off Budge's service before Don pulled up to win the third and lead 2—1. Following every good shot to the net now, Budge broke Austin's service in the fourth game and raced on to take the fifth for a 4—1 lead.

Duke and Duchess Arrive

At the end of the fifth game the Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived. The crowd stood up and the match was halted as the Duke went over and kissed his mother.

Budge simply was irresistible now. No matter how well Austin hit his shots or where, Budge turned them into winners. Don again broke the Briton's service in the sixth game and then ran out the seventh with the loss of only two points for the set. Point score, first set:

Budge	9	0	4	6	4	7	4—34	6
Austin	7	4	2	4	1	5	2—25	1

Budge, apparently unstoppable, ran into a 4—0 lead in the second set. The Californian won Bunny's service in the first game and carried it again in the third while holding his own delivery twice. Even when Don aced the Briton to win the fourth game there was little applause.

Threw His Racquet

Even in the fifth game when he led 40-15, Austin couldn't hold the Californian. Budge again stormed the net and Bunny actually was throwing his racquet at the American's fiery drives at the end of the game. Don also took the sixth game, this one with the loss of only one point, for the set at love. Point score, second set:

Budge	5	4	5	4	8	4	30	6
Austin	3	1	3	2	6	1	16	0

The crowd—20,000 of them, packed into a space for 17,000—just sat back and marvelled at the American's play.

Again Budge took Austin's service at the start of the third set and then held his own in the second for a 2—0 lead. When Budge took the third game—his 14th in a row—Austin stood still in the center of the court, smiled and shook his head.

Austin finally broke through Don's service to win the fourth game, three hard-hit volleys turning the trick, and then won the fifth with the loss of only one point.

Having let down momentarily, Budge won the sixth game at love for a 4—2 lead.

Rain Halts Play

But even now he was taking it easy. Rain fell at the start of the seventh game. They played through it until Austin won and trailed 3-4 in games. Then the court was cleared.

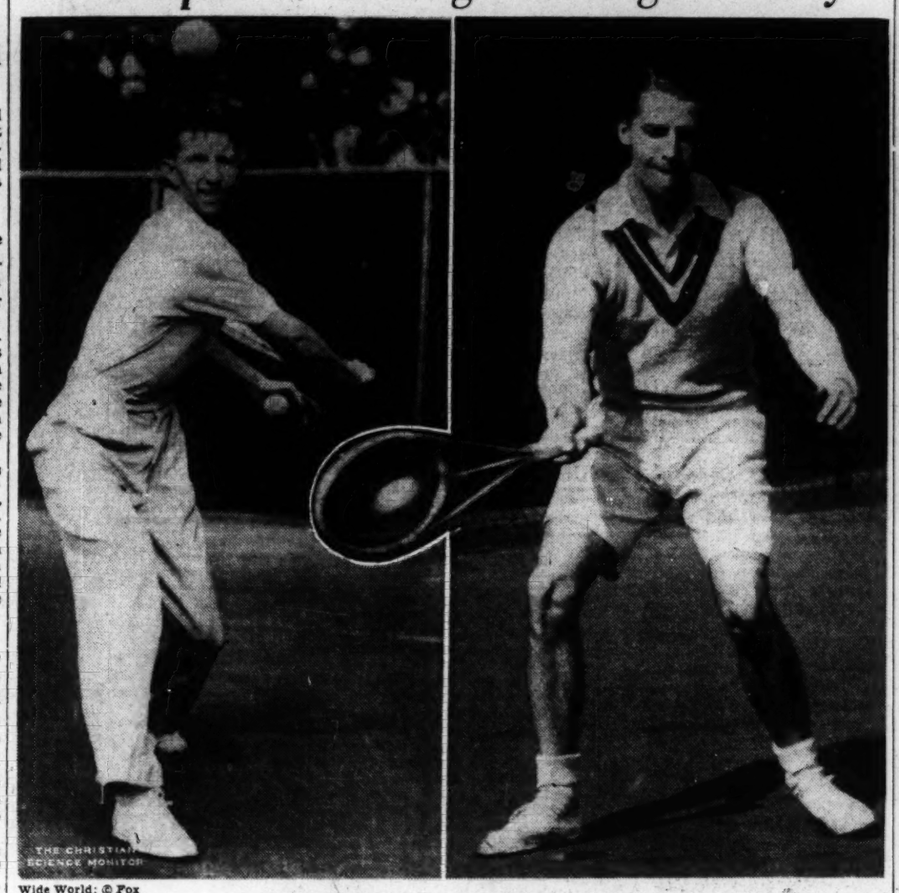
After a short wait, Budge and Austin returned to the court at 4:40 p. m., despite the fact that it still was raining. Budge, leading 4-3, served in the eighth game.

Budge lost the first point but raced through the next four for a 5-3 lead.

Budge sprawled full length on the court in the ninth game after one shot but got up and gained a 40-15 lead. Austin saved one match point but Budge won the next for set and match when Bunny netted a forehand drive. Point score, third set:

Budge	5	4	7	4	1	4	2	4	4	35—8
Austin	3	2	5	6	4	0	4	1	2	27—3

Principals in All-England Singles Today



Wide World; © Fox

Don Budge (Left) and Bunny Austin

Rangy Don Budge Successfully Defended His All-England Singles Title Today by Blasting the Veteran Bunny Austin of England Off the Court in Straight Sets, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3, Austin Never Had a Chance Against the American

Phillies' Herschel Martin Up Among Batting Leaders

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The man of the hour in Philadelphia is Herschel Martin, who plays center field for the eighth-place Phillies. He is one of those rare specimens—a winning ball player on a losing ball club. The Phillies are a hopeless last in the National League race and threaten to finish up in the International. They are the Bees' opponents at the Hive today and tomorrow.

But Philadelphia's position in the standing has had no effect on the Martin record. While the team has dropped 41 of its 57 games to date and been kicked around with monotonous consistency, the Martin boy has hustled himself into the approaching all-star game at Cincinnati.

Second In League

The Phillie center fielder this morning stood second in the National League individual batting race, paced only by Cincinnati's Ernie Lombardi. Martin had piled up 81 base hits in 57 games for a .351 average. Until a few weeks ago, at a series in Cincinnati, the Oklahoman was just a fair hitter. But Crosley Field saw the awakening of a hitting streak that is still in progress and may continue at the expense of the talented pitchers managed by Casey Stengel.

A Collegian

Herschel went to Oklahoma A. & M. College, where he starred in baseball and football, and spent his spare time acting with the dramatic club. Starting as a pitcher, he worked from the infield to the outfield. The St. Louis Cardinals signed him as an infielder, because of his third basing in college, but Martin eventually fumbled his way to the outfield.

Another story involving the Phillies concerns their home ball park, so-called Baker Bowl. Originally, the grounds were dedicated as National League Park, but the name was changed in the sports columns during the regime of William F. Baker.

The Phillies will abandon this ancient stand, either later this season or at the beginning of the 1939 campaign. All of Philadelphia's big league games will be played at Shibe Park, the home of the Athletics.

Baker Bowl is easily the least attractive park in the majors. It seats only 19,000 and the old wooden stands threaten to collapse every time 10,000 attend, which isn't often. The short right field fence puts a cheap price on home runs and extra-base hits, and ruins the efforts of many struggling young pitchers. Last season 134 four-baggers were hit there for a big league leadership. Youngsters have been known to wait on the outside of the right field barrier with gloves and sun glasses.

* * *

Jim Turner was the victim of Van Mungo's one-hitter yesterday in Brooklyn. Jim's record is now seven won and six lost.

* * *

The Red Sox had an easy time with the Senators, beating them by 11 to 1 behind the six-hit pitching of young Jim Bagby. Jim also took part in the 16-hit attack with a single.

* * *

Cramer, Vosmik and Foxx were the big Red Sox guns. Each made three hits, and all together drove in eight of the 11 runs.

* * *

Foxx has contributed the robust total of eight hits in his most recent 12 appearances at the plate. This assortment includes two home runs, a double and triple.

* * *

Tomorrow is Ladies' Day at the Beehive. The Bees and Phillies play a single game.

R. I. Junior Crown

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1 (AP)—Eighteen-year-old Buddy Patterson, who will enter Brown in the fall, won the Rhode Island Junior Golf championship for the second straight year at Pawtucket yesterday by defeating Emerson Lintlop, 10 and 9. Patterson, also twice holder of the schoolboy crown, now has won four state titles.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Donald Budge upset Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, 3—6, 10—8, 6—4, 7—5, to enter semifinals of all-England tennis championships.

Collegiate Golf Will Have a New Holder of Crown

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1 (AP)—Collegiate golf will have a new champion.

Three sophomores and a junior, all making their first bids for the title, play today in the 36-hole semi-final round of the National Intercollegiate Golf tournament.

Co-medalist Lew W. Oehmig of Chattanooga, Tenn., and the University of Virginia, the lone junior, was paired with and favored over Bert McDowell of Kansas City, the remaining Louisiana State entry.

Bob Babbish of the University of Detroit, quarter-finals conqueror of top-favored Willie Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., and Holy Cross, and John P. Burke of Georgetown, both consistent shooters of par or better, were rated a toss-up in the other bracket.

Oehmig staved off an afternoon rally by the Southern Conference titlist, Henry Castillo of Louisiana State, and stroked his way to a brilliantly fought 3 and 1 quarter-finals victory yesterday.

Burke, playing one under par, coasted to a 12 and 11 triumph over badly off-form Stanley Holditch of Georgia Tech.

Babbish, two down to co-medalist Turnesa of the "Golfing Turnesas" at 18 holes, opened the afternoon round with a brace of birdies, hung on with par golf until he was 3 up, then halved the sixteenth to end play.

McDowell, aided by the collapse of Barclay's putting game, capped his comeback by sinking a 30-foot birdie to clinch the victory.

Yale Net Star Triumphs

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 1 (AP)—Julius Heldman, of U. C. L. A. was upset, 6—2, 6—2 by Howard V. Stephens, of Yale, in a fourth-round match in the Eastern Intercollegiate Men's Singles Tennis championship yesterday. Heldman, top seeded in the tourney and ranked 22 nationally, was practically defenseless against Stephens' hard, long driving game.

Robert Kamrath, of Texas, second in the seeding, had a hard tussle with David S. Burt, of Harvard, but won in three sets, 6—4, 10—12, 6—3, in the longest match of the tournament. Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr., of Columbia, seeded seventh, won his way into the round of eight when he scored over Jack C. Bushman, of L. S. U., 7—5, 6—4.

Marble Finalists

WILDWOOD, N. J., July 1 (AP)—Two Pennsylvania lads and a Virginian reached the finals of the national marbles championship yesterday. In the trio were Frank Santo of Throop, Pa.; Joseph Baltrusaitis of Scranton, Pa., and Dean Johnson of Bent Mountain, Va. They will compete for the highest honors against Sherman Eleauterius of Biloxi, Miss., and Adam Morro of Akron, Ohio, who won the southern and western titles, respectively, in recent sectional tournaments. Each of the five boys is 13 years old.

Kent and Yale Crews Triumph Burke in Final

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 1 (AP)—Yale's 150-pound eight-oared crew defeated the British Imperial College Boat Club by one length today in the third round of the Thames Challenge Cup competition of the Royal Henley Regatta. The Elis' time was 7m. 10s. for the Henley distance of a mile and five sixteenths.

Imperial College started fast and led at the island before Yale could get organized. The Elis cut Imperial's lead to three feet at the first signal but the Britons had a quarter length lead at the second. Yale, however, was rowing smoothly and pulled up on even terms at Fawley, the halfway mark.

Then Yale sent up the beat to 36 and led by a quarter length at the third signal. Imperial tried three spurts but Yale met each one with something to spare and pulled across the finish line a good length ahead.

Kent (Conn.) School defeated St. John's College of Oxford by one length to reach the semifinals of Thames Cup competition. The Connecticut schoolboys, who will meet Yale in the next round, were clocked in 7m. 29s.

Joe Burke of Philadelphia beat T. H. Tyler of the Thames Rowing Club in the eighth heat of the Diamond Sculls. The time was 9m.

The victory sent Burk in the finals where he will meet L. D. Habbitts of the Reading, Eng., Rowing Club, who defeated W. Thorpe of the Tyne Rowing Club by a length in 9m. 16s. Habbitts previously had eliminated R. W. Bates of Boston.

Open Champion Seeking P. G. A. Title for List

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Ralph Guldahl, first man since Bobby Jones to win the U. S. Open two straight years and first man ever to win the Western Open three times in succession, will train his sights on a title that so far has escaped him in the $15,000 Professional Golfers' Association championship July 10-16 at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

His U. S. and Western Open triumphs gave the ex-Texan 160 points and the lead in the low-scoring competition for the Harry Vardon Memorial award. But while Guldahl, with 244 points, is 37 ahead of Paul Runyan on an average of 71.5 strokes for 32 rounds of tournament medal play, the P. G. A. is a tournament of another technique, if not exactly another color.

Medal play in the P. G. A. is limited to the 36-hole, two-day qualifying round. After that, the 63 low scorers and defending champion Denny Shute will go into match play, something the nation's pros encounter rarely on their annual circuit.

In the lists against Guldahl will be seven former winners of the pros' own title. In addition to Shute, who won at Pittsburgh in 1937 and at Pinehurst the year before, they are Walter Hagen, non-playing captain of the 1937 Ryder Cup team whose five victories make him the only man to win the P. G. A. more than twice; Veterans Leo Diegel and Gene Sarazen, two-time champions; Johnny Revolta, Shute's predecessor; Runyan and Tommy Armour.

As defending champion Shute automatically is exempt from the qualifying play. But he will play through in competition for the Alex Smith Memorial trophy, which goes to the medalist.

Besides those already named, the 120-man field includes Sam Snead, Ed Dudley, Tony Manero, Byron Nelson and Henry Picard, who played on the last Ryder Cup team with Guldahl, Shute, Revolta and Sarazen; handsome Dick Metz of Chicago, runner-up to Guldahl in the U. S. Open at Denver; Harold (Jug) McSpaden, who carried Shute to the 37th hole in last year's final; Harry Cooper, the top money-winner of the year, and Ky Laffoon. Frank Moore and Jimmy Demaret, three of the top-flight younger pros.

After the 18-hole qualifying rounds on Sunday, July 10, and Monday, July 11, there will be two 18-hole rounds of match play on Tuesday, cutting the field to 16 survivors. The rest of the matches will be at 36 holes, with the final on Saturday, July 16.

Local Golf Fans Interested In Challenge Match on Today

By a Staff Photographer

Ralph Guldahl

The local golfing interest will center on Brae Burn this afternoon. At 4 o'clock Denny Shute and Ralph Guldahl tee off in a 36-hole challenge match. After their 18 today the two will shift to a neutral course tomorrow afternoon — the South Shore Country Club, and conclude the affair.

This bringing together of the two-time National Open and National P. G. A. champions is something in the nature of opening the way for a national calamity. The challenge, of course, was instigated by prodders who aroused the dignity of Guldahl by intimating that he was an alright golfer for medal play, but a passing fancy in match play.

Whether this be true or not is not important other than to arrange the match; what is important is the fact that the local golf fan is being offered an unusual golf treat. Shute is classed with the cool, methodical, masters of technique who mow down opponents with a cold deliberateness.

Guldahl, for the past two years, has created havoc with the par figures on course after course. It is true that he has not won national prominence in match play tournaments, but once he applies the sub-par golf in medal play to match play, the prominence is certain to follow. The big mid-westerner has no reputation for being cool or methodical. He blows "hot and cold," rising to brilliance or falling to depths.

That "hot and cold" phase has subsided during the past two years and today Guldahl is rated the top golfer of the country, professional or amateur. Shute and his challenger have agreed that the winner shall take all prize money in the current match and while the weather early today may not have been encouraging to the "gate," a sizable gallery was promised at $1.10 each.

The challenger arrived yesterday and tested Brae Burn for the first time with a three-under par 70. He liked the course and played around with Jesse Guilford and Johnny Corcoran, who gave him excellent pointers regarding the layout.

S. Campbell Patterson, Jr., M. G. A. secretary-treasurer will referee the match at Brae Burn and James H. Kimball, South Shore president, will officiate tomorrow. Three exhibitions have been arranged for Guldahl before his departure—all four-ball affairs. He will appear at Salem Sunday, Marshfield, Monday and Worcester next Wednesday.

W. M.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

If the Boston Red Sox could play all of their games at Fenway Park, Manager Joe Cronin and his mates would be counting World Series money two months before the close of the season. The Bostonians are practically unbeatable at home.

Pulling for that short left-field fence in the Back Bay ball yard, the Crimson Hose have won 22 games and lost only eight for a winning percentage of .733. They have averaged almost 10 hits and more than six runs for each nine innings. Since the beginning of the 1938 American League pennant race, in which they have retained a prominent place, the Sox have captured two home series each from the St. Louis Browns, Cleveland Indians, and Washington Senators, and one each from the Yankees, Chicago White Sox, and Detroit Tigers.

Won 11 Straight

Over one stretch at Fenway the Bostonians won 11 straight, and 14 out of 16. In exactly half of the 30 engagements there they have hit in double figures. Two hundred and ninety-seven hits and 185 runs is the complete offensive record.

Although the Red Sox have stayed in the pennant race since the beginning of the campaign, road tours have kept them from walking away from other contenders. Of 32 games played on enemy territory, the present third-place occupants have dropped 19, for a .406 pace.

However, that story is an old one. Rare are the major league clubs who do not consistently conquer the opposition at home. The Indians have kicked away the American League pennant on the road for several years, although this season they have managed to stay ahead while touring. The team that can either win or break even on the Pullman circuit will finish one-two in the standing.

The Indians held a three-game lead over the Yankees yesterday by beating the Tigers. Johnny Allen relieved Bob Feller and was credited with his eleventh straight victory. John has not been beaten since the opening game of the season, when Buck Newsom of the Browns took him. The temperamental right-hander has won 26 and lost only two over a two-year period in a Cleveland uniform.

Yankees Score

The Yankees, behind Charley "Red" Ruffing, had an easy time with Philadelphia, as did the Red Sox with Washington. Jack Knott of the White Sox defeated his former team mates, the Browns.

The spotlight in the National League was yesterday thrown on Brooklyn, where big Van Mungo of the Dodgers pitched a one-hitter against the Boston Bees. Rabbit Warstler's two-bagger to open the fifth inning blocked Van's entrance to baseball's Hall of Fame. It was easily the most impressive Mungo triumph of the year and silences all talk that his pitching arm is not right.

Almost matching Mungo's record was Cy Blanton, the Pittsburgh ace, who limited the slumping Cincinnati Reds to three lonely hits. He blanked them without a run during the first eight innings. As a result, the Pirates were this morning in second place and the Reds stood third, although they were both only four games removed from the leadership.

The Giants protected their lead by beating the lowly Phillies again. Slick Castleman pitched. He was supported by a 19-hit attack that saw Sam Leslie get five out of six and Hank Leiber, four out of a similar number of trips to the plate. The Giants have taken nine of their 10 starts with the Phils this season, and are now in possession of six straight.

Renew Rivalry Between Helens Again Tomorrow

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, 32, and Helen Jacobs, 29, meet again tomorrow on the center court at Wimbledon, to write another chapter in the longest and bitterest rivalry in the history of women's sport.

Ten years ago, in 1928, Helen Wills inflicted her first important defeat upon the younger girl who had followed her out of Berkeley, Calif. That was in the national championships at Forest Hills.

They have been at it, off and on, ever since. Helen the first has done most of the winning. Helen the second has been forced through most of a decade to play the part of a game loser.

Only One Victory

Three times Helen Wills has defeated Helen Jacobs in the final at Wimbledon—in 1929, 1932 and 1935. Helen Jacobs' only victory, at Forest Hills in 1933, was not a complete one, her famous rival defaulting when the score was 3—0 against her in the third and deciding set. The back injury that forced the older Helen off the court that day kept her out of competitive tennis for 18 months.

The qualities they have in common are obvious. Each is game, a superb competitor, and at 29 and over they still are the two best women tennis players in the world.

Their last previous meeting in the famous center-court, in 1935, was one of the most thrilling ever played between women. Few of those among the 17,000 who sat in on the tense duel will forget it.

Feeling over the match was intensified by the fact that Mrs. Moody had "walked out" on Miss Jacobs in their match at Forest Hills two summers before. Jacobs' partisans felt she should have played out the final three games and "taken her licking," no matter.

Mrs. Moody, who had come back to give her old rival another chance, played beautifully to run off the first set, 6—3. Miss Jacobs came back to win the second, 6—3.

Match Point Lost

Then was the real drama. After the count went to 2-all in the crucial set, Helen Jacobs suddenly pulled her game to its brilliant peak to break "Queen Helen's" service twice and take a 5—2 lead. It looked like it was all over. Mrs. Moody pulled up to 3—5, but in the next game Miss Jacobs reached match point at 40-30.

Here was the moment she had awaited almost 10 years. She slammed one to Mrs. Moody's deep backhand and charged to the net for the kill. It came back, a weak lob that anyone should have killed nine times out of 10. But Helen Jacobs, too tense, too excited, swung too quickly and knocked it into the net.

Later, she said forlornly: "There it was and I couldn't hit it."

Crushed, she watched Mrs. Moody run out the set and the match, 7—5. One reprieve was all Helen Moody needed.

New Haven Marksmen

CAMP RITCHIE, Md., July 1 (AP)—Charles Hamby of Atlanta, Ga., was one of six rifle marksmen who fired perfect scores yesterday in the opening of the seventeenth Annual Eastern Open Rifle and Pistol championship. Other bullseye performers were National Champion William Woodring of St. Louis, Mo.; Eddie Doyle, New Haven, Conn.; Bill Schweitzer, Hillside, N. J.; J. J. Davis, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	40	22	.645
New York	37	25	.597
Boston	35	27	.565
Washington	34	33	.507
Detroit	33	33	.500
Philadelphia	28	33	.441
Chicago	24	33	.421
St. Louis	19	42	.311

Results June 30

Boston 11, Washington 1.
Chicago 11, St. Louis 1.
New York 7, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 10, Detroit 9.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	40	24	.625
Pittsburgh	33	28	.589
Cincinnati	35	27	.565
Chicago	35	29	.547
Boston	28	28	.500
St. Louis	29	31	.475
Brooklyn	26	36	.419
Philadelphia	16	41	.281

Results June 30

Brooklyn 5, Boston 0.
New York 14, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 1.

Schoolboy Crew Eliminated Harvard

Wide World

Members of the Kent School (Conn.) Crew Which Defeated the Harvard 150-Pound Crew in the Annual Henley Regatta Yesterday Are as Follows: Left to Right, Front Row—Auwirey, Billock, Crane, Andrews, Miller, and Thomas. Rear Row—Drinker, Brothwell, Simmons, The Rev. Frederick H. Sill, Head Coach and Headmaster, Conze, Wilson, Roquardt, Coach Wilson, and Hooper

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Commerce and Finance

Britain Assured by Germany of Service on Austrian External Loans

Business and Industry

London Asks How Long Before U. S. Ends Gold Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The question has arisen of over whose eyes the wool has been pulled in the large scale gold gamble that has been in progress in London.

This gamble has been one of gold buying based upon certain definite theories. These theories go so far below the surface of the world money problem as to have interest quite apart from that attaching to the operations of ordinary speculators in gold.

The gold purchases that have been made have as their bases two expectations which may or may not materialize. One is that the purchasing value of the dollar is about to be lowered once more as was done in 1933. The other is that such lowering will mean increasing the United States' present 35 dollar-per-ounce buying price for gold. Both of these propositions intimately affect Britain because it is generally taken for granted here that the pound would necessarily move with the dollar.

Inflation Seen Adverse

A very large British community holds that further lowering of the dollar-sterling purchasing level would be a mistake. This community consists of a solid contingent of bankers and other orthodox financiers, supported by rentiers, pensioners, civil servants and others on fixed salaries who would all stand to lose—some of them in their businesses, others in their private incomes—if this often called "inflation" came off in any shape or form. This attitude is not materially affected by the fact that even in the class referred to there are a good many who admit the desirability of what they describe as "a gradual rise in the price level of moderate dimensions," a state of things, however, which some of them still affect to think is different from the lowering of the purchasing power of money.

Largely, though not entirely identical with this group are those whose interests are wrapped up in gold-mining. These persons are generally unable to believe that the American taxpayer can ever tire of buying as he is now doing, at a fancy price, all the gold on offer, even if no better use can be found for it than to bury it in vaults after it has been paid for with his money.

It is true that the majority of the same community argue that if further dollar-sterling devaluation were to come, it could only be brought about now in the same way as in 1933.

In other words, they look forward confidently not only to the American taxpayers' willingness to go on permanently buying gold for which, so far, he has found no considerable use, but even to his increasing the already artificial price he is paying for this commodity.

Labor View Different

There are, however, also a few, mostly in the British Labor camp, who take a different view. This group attaches importance to the relief which further currency devaluation—however brought about—must offer to all debtors, comprising not only overborrowing governments and other public and private spendthrifts, but also deserving producers and exporters, including farmers and manufacturers whose businesses have suffered owing to fall in the money prices of the goods they have to sell.

In this group are some who go further. They hold not only that the American taxpayer may tire of buying gold, but also that his doing so need have no effect whatever upon the purchasing value of the dollar, which can easily, they allege, be either lowered or raised at will to any extent by the sufficiently courageous use of measures already well known to bankers. Such measures are based upon "open market" purchases and sales and other purely monetary transactions having nothing to do with the price of gold, but depending upon increasing or diminishing the available supply of loanable funds and other purchasing media in the hands of the public as a whole.

See Gold Buying Futile

The reasoning here is that world monetary conditions have changed fundamentally since 1933. Gold was then still recognized for practical purposes as a medium of exchange. Now it is so no longer, having been displaced in this function by the dollar and the pound which have become valuable not as previously, because of the amount of gold they would buy, but because they have acquired absolute worth of their own as measured in goods of everyday use. If this be so it seems to follow that the billions of dollars already spent by the U. S. A. Treasury in buying gold—while they may have brought prosperity to South Africa and other gold-producing countries into which they have been poured—have been largely thrown away so far as the United States is concerned.

This is because there is now no effective world-scale gold buyer other than the United States itself, and the bottom must therefore fall out of the gold market if America ceased purchasing and tried to sell its hoards.

Supposing this to be the case it may seem to follow that the prospects of the gold speculator in the London market depend upon how long it may be before the fact becomes accurately known of how much or how little the American taxpayer has really lost or gained by the gold-buying policy hitherto pursued upon his behalf.

Republic-Pictures-RCA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Republic Pictures, which has been using RCA photophone sound facilities on a rental basis for many years, has signed a 10-year sound recording license agreement with RCA Photophone, which entails installation of elaborate high fidelity sound record re-recording and reproduction facilities on its own production lot.

U. S. Sport Goods Exports Increase

By the Associated Press

Washington

There's no recession in international sports.

The Commerce Department said exports of American-made sporting goods increased 27 per cent to $1,085,711 in the first five months of this year.

Foreigners bought 44 per cent more golf balls, 57 per cent more ice and roller skates, 35 per cent more fishing tackle, 10 per cent more non-rubber sport balls.

Golf clubs were the only items on which exports declined.

Is Car Loadings Increase Genuine Recovery Augury?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The recession has stopped—according to interpretation here for freight car loading figures during the past few weeks. Railway Age, in the current issue, says total freight loadings since the end of April have indicated that the slump brakes have been applied and that a general business improvement is on the way. Coming from a source which isn't known for over-statement, this conclusion is given attention by railroad and business interests here.

There has for some time, however, been considerable question as to whether total freight loadings provide an accurate index of business conditions. It is charged that this figure includes many things which are erratic and subject to extreme changes and variations. Many business condition indexes, including that published weekly by the Monitor, use instead what is called miscellaneous car loadings, which include only those things which are basic and fundamental in the general business picture.

Call Loadings Earliest Sign

Total freight car loadings have increased week by week, with the exception of a slight drop in May, since April 30. From May 21, to June 11 they increased by nearly 10,000 cars, only about 3,000 of which were filled with grain, a highly seasonable commodity. On the other hand the miscellaneous figure has shown, until the week ending June 11, a steady drop.

Which reveals more accurately what's going to happen?

Railway Age says that "throughout the depression statistics of railroad loadings have earlier and more reliably indicated changes in the trend of general business than any or all the other statistics used for this purpose." It points out that the first conclusive evidence of the beginning of the recession during the last year was afforded by the fact that railroad loadings in June, 1937, were less than 7 per cent larger than in June, 1936, although during the first five months of 1937 they had averaged almost 16 per cent larger.

The magazine further notes that loadings steadily declined during the first third of 1938, being throughout this period less than, and following much the same trend as, in 1932, the worst year of the depression. They reached their lowest seasonal level in July and August, 1932.

Await Confirmation

Indications were, Railway Age says, that they would reach a still lower level in the summer of 1938, "but it now appears that this will not be the case."

The editorial points out, using total carloadings figures, that they turned slightly upward in the first week of May, and have shown more than seasonal gains since.

Meanwhile, as has been said, miscellaneous carloadings fell off, until the Association of American Railroads report for the week ending June 11 showed a rise of 28,803 cars. This was still 81,745 below the corresponding week of 1937, but a substantial gain over the previous week and admitted to be evidence of more than ordinary significance, especially in that the increase for the total was but about twice this amount.

Railway Age admits that it is too soon to say positively that the apparent change is the real thing, and other observers in this field are still skeptical. Other business indexes appear to indicate no such definite upturn as do the rail figures as quoted by Railway Age.

If a real change does come though, Railway Age notes that "the improvement will have begun before the Government's lending-spending program got under way, and that it is therefore due to natural economic changes and not to government policies."

More Salary Reports Made Public by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The annual report of the American Express Company to the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed that F. P. Small, president, received aggregate remuneration of $73,385 in 1937, compared with $81,449 in 1936.

R. L. Clarkson, chairman of American Express, received $35,010 compared with $41,450 the previous year, R. T. Reed, vice-president, got $32,700, compared with $32,522.

W. L. Petrikin, chairman of the Great Western Sugar Company, Denver, Colo., received $55,416 in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1938, compared with $60,000 the previous year. Frank A. Kemp, president, received $42,333, compared with $33,333.

Clinton H. Haskell, president of Beatrice Creamery Company, Chicago, received $49,990 in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1938, and $39,990 the previous year. John T. McGreer, vice-president, received $28,724, compared with $26,418.

Exchange Moving Toward 'Public Service'

Martin Is Elected First Paid President of the Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Pledged to make the New York Stock Exchange a "public service institution," 31-year-old William McChesney Martin went to work today as its first paid president with the blessing of William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

For the Nation's oldest and largest security mart the election of young Bill Martin to the $48,000-a-year post yesterday marked the latest and most important step in reorganization of the exchange to meet the criticism aimed at it by Mr. Douglas and other critics.

Statements by Messrs. Martin and Douglas were regarded in Wall Street as harbingers of an era of close cooperation between the exchange and the Federal Government.

Douglas Blesses Selection

Mr. Martin told newspapermen he had "no definite program other than to continue my round table conferences with Mr. Douglas regarding the problems of the market."

Mr. Douglas, in felicitating the new president upon his election, which he had approved in advance, pledged "fullest co-operation and our unqualified support in working out the solutions to the items of unfinished business which are before us."

A native of St. Louis, Mr. Martin is a son of the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. He has been the New York partner in the St. Louis brokerage firm of A. G. Edwards and Sons for several years and a member of the stock exchange since 1931, He will resign from the firm and transfer his membership as required by the stock exchange's constitution.

His fellow members of the exchange chose Mr. Martin after combing a list of 200 names prominent in business, the law, banking, and even a brace of college presidents.

He was already chairman of the exchange, swept into office on a "Liberal" wave of sentiment which wanted to "get along" with Federal regulation. He had also been acting president as an "outside" chief was sought.

Due to Hard Work

Meantime, however, his associates at the exchange said today, he almost literally "grew into the job" and eclipsed other candidates, because of a "sixteen-hour-a-day attitude" and an extensive knowledge of the workings of the big market place.

Rather a grave young man in repose, looking more the scholar than the broker, he has a friendly, wide grin often enough.

He is about as informal as an old hat, an article for which he has a weakness. Broker jokesters once built a fire in one of his old hats—"to get rid of it."

When he lounges with his legs cocked over the arm of his chair—a favorite pose—and talks about Yale, his alma mater, or tennis, his favorite recreation, you know why he is "Bill" rather than William McChesney Martin, Jr., in the thoughts of most of his associates.

He plays good enough tennis to have gotten a few rounds into the national championships on several occasions, but doesn't play much now. Too busy, he says.

He is not married, lives at the Yale Club. His secretary says "no woman would live with a man that works the hours he does." Mr. Martin doesn't say anything.

He doesn't drink or smoke, "doesn't like" them.

He eats an early breakfast in a nickel-in-the-slot restaurant on the way to work.

Kay-Hart, New York

William McChesney Martin, Jr.

Former New York Partner in the St. Louis Brokerage Firm of A. G. Edwards and Sons, Elected the First Paid President of the New York Stock Exchange

Steel Head Says Pay Should Not Be Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—E. J. Kulas, President of Otis Steel Company and of Midland Steel Products Corporation, said "there should be no wage reductions in the steel industry at this time."

Mr. Kulas, returning from a European visit on the liner Bremen, said he based this observation on the general theory that wage reductions would reduce buying power.

However, Mr. Kulas added that he had not had time to study the price changes made in the industry the past few days, continuing:

"If the prices of steel are down so far that the present rate of wages cannot be paid, then the wage problem must be considered."

He said he "would be very much surprised if second quarter earnings of the steel industry were not very much lower than in the first quarter."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Chairman Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee said in an interview that union officials have not discussed wage cuts in the steel industry with United States Steel Corp.

Mr. Murray denied that SWOC or Committee for Industrial Organization leaders discussed with company executives the price cut in steel before Big Steel's announcement last week.

Thomas Shipley Absorbs York Oil Burner Co., Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Pa.—Thomas Shipley, Inc., announces the outright purchase of all interests in the York Oil Burner Co., Inc.

York Oil Burner Co., Inc., one of the pioneers in the industry, have manufactured domestic oil burning equipment for nearly 20 years. Six years ago the company purchased all the patents of the late James D. Lalor.

Thomas Shipley, Inc., the purchaser, is owned and operated by the descendants of the late Thomas Shipley, who gained national prominence in the refrigeration industry.

May Rail Income $28,000,000 Lower Than a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class I roads had net railway operating income of $16,496,701 in May, representing a return of .86 per cent on their property investments.

This compared with $44,239,456 and 2.32 per cent in May, 1937, and $67,790,336 and 3.41 per cent in May, 1930.

Gross operating revenues for May totaled $272,665,052, compared with $352,542,542 in May, 1937, and $457,254,022 in May, 1930. May operating expenses amounted to $217,112,865, compared with $267,225,209 in May, 1937, and $347,604,651 in May, 1930.

For the first five months of 1938, the Association said, Class I carriers had net railway operating income of $45,288,504, compared with $240,111,987 for the same period last year and $301,732,780 for the first five months of 1930. The return on property investments was .54 per cent for the first five months this year, 2.85 per cent for the same period last year, and 3.51 per cent for the five-month period of 1930.

Gross operating revenues for the first five months this year totaled $1,354,268,701, compared with $1,735,221,861 for the same period last year, and $2,218,877,128 for the same period of 1930.

The Association said 64 Class I railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first five months this year.

Corporate Financing In Canada For Six Months Shows Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The largest bond sale in Canada during June was a corporate issue of $13,000,000 for a refunding operation by the Gatineau Power Company with the exception of two Dominion of Canada Treasury bill issues, each for $25,000,000, which were wholly for refunding maturing Treasury bills, according to Wood, Gundy & Company.

Total corporate financing for the six months ended June 30, amounts to $31,729,500, of which $15,094,500 has been for refunding and $16,635,000 for new money. This total compares with $88,370,800 in the same period last year; $156,134,724 in 1936; $17,465,000 in 1935, and $37,276,596 in 1934.

Canadian government, provincial and municipal financing for June amounts to $53,157,035, including the $50,000,000 of Treasury bills, and compares with $83,140,084 in June, 1937; $185,306,950 in June, 1936; $55,655,385 in June, 1935, and $7,137,192 in June, 1934. In June, as in each month since January, new Canadian bond issues have been sold in the Canadian market and the only issue to be sold outside of Canada in the first half of this year was £10,000,000 for Dominion Government account, placed in the London market in January.

For the six months ended June 30, Canadian Government, municipal and provincial totaled $594,797,558, of which $495,183,445 was for refunding and $99,614,113 for new money. This compares with $628,519,635 in the same period in 1937; $607,221,463 in 1936, $262,240,941 in 1935, and $154,515,489 in 1934.

California Auto Sales Beginning to Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California passenger automobile sales have increased moderately since February, according to the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank, although 55,435 units sold in January-May is a 50 per cent decline from the same 1937 period. Commercial car sales of 10,486 units showed a corresponding decrease of 33 per cent.

January-May passenger car sales in San Francisco of 5,968 units were 39 per cent under last year's figures. A decline of only 18 per cent, however, is noted in the 1,074 commercial car sales.

Pig Iron Prices Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A reduction in pig iron prices of $4 a ton has been made by the Interlake Iron Corporation. The cut, effective immediately, will lower prices to a new base of $20 a ton at Chicago, Erie and Toledo, and of $20.50 a ton at Duluth.

Reforms in Offing as New Exchange Head Takes Over Position

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Election of William McChesney Martin, Jr., to the first paid presidency of the New York Stock Exchange, at an annual salary of $48,000, continues the record of speed which has marked the revolution in the stock exchange since the Conway Committee was appointed by former President Gay last December. And with this speed Mr. Martin himself has been closely associated.

After years of delay, now largely attributed to the opposition of Richard Whitney and the Old Guard, the Conway Report was rushed to completion in unexpectedly rapid time, being submitted to the Exchange in January 28. Mr. Martin was secretary of the Committee. Again in February he was secretary of the Committee of Three appointed to rewrite the Constitution in accordance with the Conway report. The rewrite job was done in half the minimum time in which it was expected. It was accepted by the membership in an overwhelmingly favorable vote early in March, and the new governing committee took office on May 16.

At least three more months were expected to pass before the final touch was expected to the reorganization with the choice of a paid president. But the special committee of four, including Paul Shields, Paul Davis, Gayer Dominick and Mr. Martin himself, made its decision in just half that time, and the decision was unanimously accepted by the new Governing Committee.

Host of Reforms in Offing

In the meantime, now that the cake of custom has been broken, a host of reforms have been actively taken up for discussion. Among them are the following:

Cutting back the membership from the present 1375 to the pre-1929 total of 1100;

Splitting of commissions with outside firms, equivalent to the sale of associate memberships, as done by some other exchanges, including the New York Curb Exchange;

Permissive incorporation of member firms, for the better protection of customers;

Possible establishment of a guaranty fund for the brokers, something similar to the FDIC for the protection of customers;

More rigid examination of brokers' books;

Broadening of the volume of trading in bonds on the Stock Exchange;

Revision of the list of stocks, with sweeping out of the deadwood and combing of the outside securities market for possible new Exchange listings;

Establishment of a securities deposit trust company for the joint handling of securities, both for handling economy and for better protection of customers;

Bi-weekly settlements in place of present daily settlements;

Co-operative action among member firms in placement of technologically unemployed brokerage house workers.

Not all of these proposals can be credited to the new Exchange administration. Reduction in the membership, and splitting of commissions with outside firms, have been talked about for some time. The old administration went so far as to buy a building for a security-handling bank, and Mr. Douglas revived the proposal in his speech at the Conway dinner. Bi-weekly settlement was given a brief trial in 1885 and again in 1920. But for the most part the new proposals have been the children of the new spirit of reform which has also fathered the new Exchange administration.

New Plans "Under Consideration"

Nor have any of the new plans been carried through. They have been taken up, talked about, and are now "under consideration." The old Exchange administration never released any information to the public on any reforms unless it was decided to adopt them, on the principle that if the proposal was in the end rejected, no after-explanations would be necessary. The new Administration bares every venture of a thought to the press and so to the public.

As has been frequently pointed out in recent months, the new Exchange president will have to face on occasions a bombardment of opposition from every quarter on all sorts of technical problems. He will have to stand up to the theorists of the Securities and Exchange Commission who feel that the operations of the Exchange could probably better be done by clerks with I. B. M. machines than by specialists and floor-traders, and he will have to contend with the floor operators who "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." He will have to represent the Exchange in the public thought, while dealing daily with some of the shrewdest men on earth, including the heads of the wire houses and the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Nobody, however, expects him to have any trouble with his Governing Board.

Boston & Maine Deficit In May Totals $340,263

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported a deficit of $340,263, after fixed charges, for the month of May, compared with a deficit of $58,563 during the corresponding period of 1937.

The statement for May, 1938, showed that the road reduced expenses $363,597, or 12.36 per cent below those of May, 1937.

While total revenues in the month, as compared with May, 1937, showed a drop of $859,039, or 16.67 per cent, the percentage of decrease in freight and passenger revenues in May, as compared with the same month last year, was considerably lower than the drop reported in April.

Germany Agrees To Payment On Austrian Loans

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Announcement that British and German negotiators had reached an agreement on Austrian external loans was made today by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir John told the House of Commons that "without prejudice to the question of legal liability, the German Government will reimburse the United Kingdom Government for any sums paid in respect of their (Britain's) guarantees of the Austrian loans and will insure full service of the bonds of these loans owned by British holders on July 1, 1938."

Sequel to Warning

Defaults on payments on Austrian bond issues since Germany's annexation of Austria have brought protests from the United States, Britain, France and other countries.

[The agreement came as a prompt sequel to a warning in the Commons by Sir John yesterday that purchasers of Austrian or German bonds would buy at their own risk.]

The Chancellor said:

"The settlement also confirms the principles of the arrangement reached between the German representatives and the German long-term creditors' committee regarding the future service of other German and Austrian long-term debts.

"Under this arrangement the service of the following German and Austrian loans will be:

"For the Dawes Loan and the Austrian 7 per cent loan of 1930, 5 per cent interest and 2 per cent cumulative sinking fund.

Wants Rate Reduced

"For the Young Loan and the Saarbruecken Loan, 4½ per cent interest and 1 per cent cumulative sinking fund, beginning after two years."

[The Dawes Loan, made in 1924, was at 7 per cent and about $80,000,000 is still outstanding. The Young Loan, of 1930, was at 5½ per cent and about $200,000,000 is outstanding. Both were floated to help Germany's reparations settlement.

Walther Funk, German Economics Minister, in a speech at Bremen June 16, declared interest on the two loans must be "reduced to a normal level." At the same time he asserted Germany was not legally or morally responsible for some $160,000,000 which Austria borrowed abroad before her annexation March 13.]

Negotiations for a settlement of the troublesome debts question have been in progress in London between Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic adviser to the British Government, and German representatives.

New Financing Far Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing dropped sharply in the week ended June 30 from the previous period and totaled less than one-tenth the comparable week last year.

A compilation by Poor's Publishing Company, placed new issues at $15,540,693, compared with $77,144,700 a week ago and $182,789,613 in 1937.

Municipal financing accounted for the bulk of recent offerings. The breakdown of new financing follows:

	Latest week	Year ago
Municipal	$13,216,093	$15,086,613
Stock	2,324,600	50,154,000
Industrial	.....	600,000
Public utility	.....	116,949,000
Total	15,540,693	182,789,613

Rubber Export Duty Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch Indian estate rubber export duty for 1939 has been fixed at 2.165 Dutch cents per metric pound, against 3.23 cents in 1938.

'Pittsburgh Plus' Revision Seen Rearranging Producers Maris

NEW YORK (AP)—Revision of the basing point system of quoting prices in the steel industry may call for a new deal of the business cards among the producers, trade authorities reported.

The "Iron Age," in an analysis of the move initiated by United States Steel Corp. toward complete abandonment of the old "Pittsburgh Plus" pricing practices, pointed out the deepest slashes resulted when differentials between Northern and Southern steel consuming and making points were eliminated.

Pointing out U. S. Steel, the largest producer, had slashed prices $3 to $7 a ton and made them uniform at Pittsburgh, Chicago and Birmingham, James A. Rowan, news editor of the trade publication, said:

"Apparently this revision rearranges markets for various producers throughout the country and changes the geographical areas in which they can profitably obtain business.

No Umbrella on Competitors

"Many observers saw signs that the era in which United States Steel would to the slightest extent hold the umbrella over competitors definitely ended.

"Major items reduced are bars, down $4 a ton at Pittsburgh, $5 at Chicago and $7 at Birmingham. Structural plates and shapes are down $3 a ton at Pittsburgh, $4 at Chicago and $6 at Birmingham, while concrete bars are $8 lower at Pittsburgh, $9 lower at Chicago and $9 in the South from the announced prices of the third quarter."

The old "Pittsburgh plus" system, in force for many years, was modified in 1924 under federal attack through an increase in the number of basing points. Originally, steel was quoted at the Pittsburgh price, plus freight charges to destination, although shipments might have been made from a nearer producing center. Critics of this system held it was discriminatory, especially to the South.

L. W. Moffett, Washington editor of the "Iron Age," reported political quarters had considered the possibility other industries using variations of the basing point system would follow the lead of the steel makers toward discarding it.

May Hurt Some Centers

"Such a development," he said, "would mark a startling change in the economic framework on which large American industry has been built and would bring to a spectacular climax the constant onslaught made by the Government on the basing point system."

However, he noted there was "concern in some Administration circles that sudden elimination or partial elimination of the basing point system would be highly injurious not only to consuming markets and labor in established areas but also to some producers."

Whether Detroit, with its huge steel-using motor plants, would become a basing point or would attract more steel-making capacity remained a question, according to William P. Sherman, the "Iron Age" representative in the automobile center.

He quoted an unnamed steel official as commenting on the possibility of quoting steel prices on a Detroit basis:

"It's not more logical now than it was before. It would cause more harm than good."

Later, however, the Great Lakes Steel division of National Steel Corp. announced it was establishing a base point at Detroit with quotations $2 a ton above the Pittsburgh level.

Consumers Holding Off

From Cleveland, "Daily Metal Trade" reported consumer demand for steel had contracted sharply and buyers were disinclined to order much additional tonnage until the price situation has been more fully clarified.

Meanwhile, steel men were waiting to see how buyers would respond to the price slashes, for vigorous revival in steel demand was considered necessary to forestall a cut in wage rates proportionate to the lowering of prices.

"If, due to the price cuts and other factors, enough orders are brought in to lift the industry's operating rate to 40 per cent of capacity, a steel wage cut this summer is considered unlikely," Mr. Rowan reported.

"Thus the steel buyer is sitting as a silent partner in the current wage conferences between steel executives and the SWOC. By purchasing steel in sufficient quantities in the next few weeks, the consumers possibly can avert a steel wage reduction and corresponding slashes in wage levels of other big industries."

Brokers' Loans Increase $5,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $520,000,000. The week ended Wednesday and the total represented an increase of $5,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,227,000,000.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 197

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 11, 1938.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.

Boston, June 28, 1938.

New Orleans Public Service, Inc.

First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds

Series B, due June 1, 1955

Yielding about 5.15%

Coffin & Burr

Incorporated

BOSTON PORTLAND NEW YORK HARTFORD

EVERY DAY
LOOK! HERE COMES GOOD NEWS !!!
HOORAY!
MY FRIENDS, WE'VE COME HERE JUST TO SAY WE'LL ALL BE WITH YOU EVERY DAY!
Snuos, Waddles, Tubby & Buddy & Co. will appear DAILY on the Daily Features Page beginning July 11, 1938 . .
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY - ONE NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,900,000
Previous day 2,331,350
1938 volume to date 119,361,298
1937 volume to date 229,566,767

Leading Stocks Show Fair Gains; Curb Also Higher

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—The rallying urge dominated today's stock market after a rather shaky opening.

A buying rush hit the list midway of the first hour as utilities, long dormant, pushed up with vigor. Gains running to 2 or more points were soon widely distributed and the ticker tape, for a brief interval, was 2 minutes late.

Volume died down quickly and advances were halved in many instances. Coppers, oils and rails then jumped into leadership and stocks soon climbed to top marks of the day. Dealings again slowed near the final period.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,900,000 shares.

Further profit-taking on the part of some who are stepping out for the 2½-day holiday beginning at noon tomorrow was well absorbed, although there were plenty of skeptics who believed the recent upsurge called for more of a correctional reaction than yet been witnessed.

Steels, motors, rubbers, aircrafts, liquors, mail orders and specialties were in the van of the forward swing.

Bonds Advance

Bonds forged ahead today to new highs for the current advance following an early lull.

Rails continued as leaders, although demand for utility and industrial loans added impetus to the forward move in late trading.

Ahead 1 to around 5 points early in the final hour were Southern Railway 6½s, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 4s of '78; Louisville & Nashville 5s of 2003; Great Northern "G" 4s of '46; International Hydro Electric 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Pennsylvania Dixie Cement 6s, Nickel Plate 4½ and Walworth 4s.

Increasing participation of industrial loans in the upswing was associated by investment circles with rising confidence in early improvement in general business.

U. S. Governments stepped ahead for limited gains following hesitancy in early trading. In treasuries advances ranged from 1-32d to 4-32ds. Italian and Japanese issues showed general improvement in the foreign sector.

Fractional Gains In Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Buoyancy displayed late today by rye and oats helped wheat prices recover from earlier losses of 1¼ cents maximum, and then score fractional advances.

Gains of 1⅜ cents in oats and 2⅝ cents in rye were attributed to removal of a federal tax of 3 cents, effective today. Cereal manufacturing interests were active buyers of oats, July delivery in particular.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock prices regained some of their earlier setbacks as trading became more active, and the market closed with a firmer tone. Early declines followed the overnight drop in Wall Street and many operators took profits. The rubber and tobacco groups were heavy and oil and mining shares also sold off. Industrials remained quiet during most of the session while transatlantic securities finished 1 to 2 points net lower.

Paris—The Bourse closed generally higher with Bank of France issue gaining about 100 francs. Rentes moved irregularly and were 15 centimes up to 15 lower, and Suez Canal was 30 francs up. Industrials were moderately active.

Liverpool—Wheat futures sagged ½d to 1d following the bearish American spring wheat crop estimate, increased Russian offerings and larger Argentine weekly exports.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 1

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.95⅝	$4.95⅝		$8.2397
Cables	4.95¼	4.95¼		8.2397
France—franc	.0278⅝	.0278⅝		.0391
Belgium—belga	.1696	.1696		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2295	.2292		‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼		.0526
Germany—mark	.4029	.4029		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5536	.5535		‡
Sweden—krona	.2556	.2554		.4537
Norway—krone	.2491	.2490		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2213	.2212		.4537
Spain—peseta				.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½		.0220
Austria—schilling				.3267
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0347¾	.0347¾		.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0219½	.0219½		.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1880	.1880		‡
Portugal—escudo	.0452	.0452		.0748
Rumania—leu				
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234½	.0234½		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso*	.2615	.2615		.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375		.2060
Peru—sol	.2359	.2350		.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2891	.2890		.8440
India—rupee	.3680	.3680		.6180
Java—florin	.5549	.5549		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3100	.3097		*
Shanghai—dol	.1837⅜	.1825		*
Straits Settlements—dol	.5765	.5765		.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9900	.9900		1.0031

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed new value not yet determined. *Paper rate.

Bank of America's Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Earnings of Bank of America N. T. & S. A. for the six months ended June 30 will establish a new record for any corresponding period, according to A. P. Giannini, chairman of the board. Earnings, before depreciation, amortization of bonds and reserves will approximate $12,000,000, or about $2,000,00 above the like period a year ago, he said. For the full year 1937 income on the same basis amounted to about $19,000,000 and for 1936 about $23,000,000. Mr. Giannini declared that it was his opinion that recovery in this country is definitely on its way.

De Haviland Aircraft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—From a reliable source it is learned De Haviland moth planes to be used as trainers by the Royal Air Force in Aircraft of Canada is to manufacture fuselages for 200 Tiger Britain. A few wings are also to be made for the planes at the Toronto plant. The parts order, which was farmed out to the Canadian company by the parent company in England, is believed to amount of about $300,000.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	47¾	47¼	47¾	Jun 30
62	28	Acme Stl (1)	5	43	41½	41½	Jun 30
11¼	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	38	11⅜	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅜
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (½e)	4	19½	19½	19½	Jun 29
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	5	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅝
2½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 30
62½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	23	61⅝	60	61⅝	+ ⅞
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	8¾	Alaska June (.80a)	24	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	19	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	15	10	9½	10	+1
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	62	11¼	10¼	10⅝	+1
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	13	10	9⅜	9⅞	+1
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	6	12¼	11½	11⅝	Jun 30
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	7	19½	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	8¼	8	8	
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	174	171	174	+2
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (¾e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jun 30
14⅜	8½	Allied Mills (⅓e)	3	12⅜	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
9¾	4½	Allied Strs	41	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
54⅞	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	54⅞	53¼	53¼	Jun 30
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	42	49⅞	48½	49¼	+ ¾
18¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	17⅜	16⅜	17	+ ⅝
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun 27
75	55	Amerada Corp (2)	19	75¼	71½	75	+3½
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (2¼e)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+1¼
20	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	12	19½	18½	19⅜	+ ½
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	6	39	38¾	39	+1
100	70¾	Am Can (4)	7	99½	98¾	99½	+3
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Jun 30
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	17	24¾	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅝
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	45	45	45	+2
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	21	16⅝	15¾	16½	+ ⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	110	110	110	
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	3	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
14	9	Am Coml Alco	17	13¼	12¾	12¾	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	12	11½	11¾	— ¼
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	11	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
6½	4	Am European	4	6	6	6	+ ½
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Power	236	5⅛	4	4⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	10	20	18	19⅝	+2⅜
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	59	24	22	23⅝	+2⅝
11½	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	52	12½	9¾	11¾	+1⅝
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & Lf pf	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun 29
41	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	40¾	40	40	— ¼
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 30
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	5	18¾	18¼	18¾	Jun 30
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	6	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅜
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	21	20⅞	19¾	20¾	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	5	62⅞	59⅞	62⅜	+2⅝
15⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	12	16⅛	14¾	16⅛	+ ⅞
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	5	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	77	37	34½	37	+2½
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	104½	104½	104½	
7⅝	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	202	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	24	39⅞	36⅞	39⅝	+2⅜
33¾	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1¾k)	39	34⅞	32⅝	34½	+2½
15⅜	9	Am Rad & St S	123	15½	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	83	21⅛	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
80	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	5	80⅛	79¾	79¾	+ ¼
20⅝	15	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	5	17⅝	17	17	Jun 30
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	9	12⅜	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
56¾	28½	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	86	50⅜	48	50	+1¼
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	2	125	125	125	
54¾	40¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	7	54	54	54	+1
34⅜	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	98	27	25½	26⅝	+1
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¾e)	6	26¼	25½	26¼	— ⅜
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	2	102	102	103	+ ⅜
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19½	19	19½	Jun 30
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	142¾	141	142	+ ½
77	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	76	75½	75¾	+ ¼
80	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	14	78⅜	77½	78⅜	+ ⅝
141½	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	141½	141½	141½	Jun 28
77⅜	37⅜	Am Type Fdrs	23	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	266	12	10½	11¾	+1¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Jun 30
6⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	21	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	25	37¾	37	37¾	— ⅜
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	46	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ½
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	3	38	37	38	Jun 29
36¾	21	Anaconda	320	33	31	33	+2
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	45	45	45	
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	5	16¼	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
19	10	Andes Copper	5	16¾	16	16⅜	+ ¾
3⅝	2	A P W Paper	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun 30
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	6	28⅛	27	27¾	Jun 30
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	95	95	95	
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	— ⅜
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar'37
40⅞	24¼	Armstrong Cork	13	41	39¼	41	+1⅜
9¼	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	9	9	9	
5⅛	2¼	Artloom Corp	3	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	25	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	61	61	61	Jun 30
68¼	58	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	58	58	58	Jun 28
35	27	Associates Invest	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	66	36⅜	33½	35⅝	+2⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	1	51	51	51	+1
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	25	22⅞	21½	22¾	+1½
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	7	7	6¾	6¾	Jun 30
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	11¼	11	11	Jun 30
63½	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅛e)	264	63⅛	59½	62½	+3⅜
13⅛	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4⅞	2	City Stores	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¾
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	13	43¼	42	43	+1
17⅞	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	7	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
139	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	6	136¼	136	136¼	+ ¼
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	Jun 30
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	19	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	87	86⅞	87	Jun 22
27½	13¼	Collins & Aik (⅝e)	8	26⅝	26½	26½	+1¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	8	16½	15½	16½	+ ½
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	3	18	17¾	18	
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	9	17½	17	17½	Jun 30
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	371	8¼	7½	8⅛	+ ¾
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	68	67½	68	
15½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	7	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Jun 30
85	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	16	85	83	85	+2
39⅛	23	Comi Credit (4)	15	39	38¼	39	+1
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	93½	93⅛	93⅛	Jun 8
45¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	8	44¾	43¾	44½	+ ½
101⅛	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Jun 30
10	5⅜	Comi Solvents	54	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
2	1	Com'with & South	65	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	16	43½	42	42¾	+ ¾
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	43	27¼	26¼	26⅞	+ ½
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	6⅜	6½	6⅝	Jun 30
24½	15	Congoleum-Nairn	8	22½	22	22½	+ ½
8	6	Congress Cigar	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 20
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	29	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8	8	8	— ¼
27⅝	17	Cons Edison (1e)	339	28½	26⅝	28½	+1¾
100	88⅝	Cons Edison pf (5)	6	98⅞	98½	98⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
7½	4½	ConsFilmInd pf(½k)	9	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	78	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
103	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Jun 20
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	3	4½	4	4½	+ ¼
½	¼	Consol Textile	3	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	15	15	15	Jun 28
88¾	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	Jun 30
16⅜	9¾	Container Corp	35	14¾	13¾	14½	+ ½
19¾	8⅝	Cont Bak A	12	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
93	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	90	90	90	
49	36½	Cont Can (1e)	21	47½	46½	47¼	— ¾
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	112¾	112¼	112¾	Jun 28
9⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	13	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅜
35¾	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	13	34⅜	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (½e)	87	32⅞	31¼	32⅞	+1⅞
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
69	53	Corn Products (3)	e21	65½	64⅜	65⅜	+ ⅛
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165¾	165¼	165¼	Jun 21
47⅜	23¼	Coty Inc	18	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
34¾	19	Crane Co	56	33¾	32⅝	33	+1
103	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	4	103	102	102	— ½
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	4	24½	24¼	24½	Jun 30
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	16	33½	32¼	33½	+ ⅞
37	29	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	1	31	31	31	— ¼
33¾	25½	Cro Crk pf xw (2¼)	1	30	30	30	Jun 30
12¼	7½	Crown Zeller (⅝e)	22	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
72½	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	70	70	70	Jun 22
44⅞	19¼	Crucible Steel	45	35⅝	33¼	35⅛	+1
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	2	78½	78½	78½	Jun 30
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅜	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
18½	12	Cudahy Pack	3	16½	16	16	Jun 30
7¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
50¼	35	Curtis Pub pf(2¼k)	2	46	45	46	+1
5¼	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	42	5	4⅞	4⅞	
21½	12⅜	Curtiss-Wright A	36	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	
25⅞	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	6	24⅞	23	24⅞	+ ⅞
7	4½	Davega Stores	1	6	6	6	
15¼	13¼	Davega St pf (1¼)	5	15	15	15	Jun 30
9½	6¼	Davison Chem	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
25¼	13¾	Deere & Co	75	22½	21	22	+ ⅞
25	19¾	Deere&Co pf (1.40)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
15½	9	Deisel-W-Gil (.40e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 29
17⅞	7½	Del & Hudson	31	13⅜	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
8½	4	Del Lack & West	44	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1	Den & Rio G W pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
108	76	Detroit Edison (5e)	3	95	94	95	+1½
28½	20¾	Diam Match (1¼a)	12	27¾	26½	27⅜	— ⅛
37	31½	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	3	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
9¼	5	Diam T Motor	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 30
16	11	Distil Corp-Seag (1e)	13	15¼	14¼	15	+ ⅝
75	65½	Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jun 30
17	13⅝	Dixie-Vortex (1e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 30
22½	12	Doehler Die C	5	20½	19¾	20½	+ ⅝
29¾	27¼	Dome M new (½e)	18	28⅜	27¾	28	
8¼	4½	Dominion Stores	7	6¼	5¾	6	+ ⅜
50¼	31	Douglas Aircraft	120	49⅜	47⅜	48⅞	+1
133	87⅛	Dow Chem (1½e)	9	130	127½	130	+4½
22	15	Dresser MfgA(1½e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+1⅛
12⅝	6½	Dresser Mfg B	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Dul S S & At)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 16
⅜	⅛	Dul S S & A pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 16
1¼	⅞	Dunhill Int	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 30
10¼	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Jun 30
123⅜	90½	du Pont de N (1e)	53	121⅜	118	121¼	+1½
137	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	1	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	+1¼
116	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	2	116	116	116	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Eastern Roll Mills	16	6½	6¼	6¼	
174	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	8	170	169	169½	
21⅝	10½	Eaton Mfg	5	18¼	17¾	18¼	+1⅛
4¾	2	Elkington Schild	60	4⅛	3¾	4	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	Elk&Mus Land (.19g)	2	3	3	3	
22¼	13¼	El Auto Lite (¾e)	60	21⅞	20⅝	21	+1¼
10⅜	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	42	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	6⅛	El Power & Lt	347	12¾	11¾	12½	+ ⅜
40½	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	30	40¼	36½	40	+2⅞
44⅜	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	67	45	43	44¼	+2¼
31¼	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅞
1⅜	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 30
2⅞	1⅜	Elk Horn C pf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Mar'11
24⅜	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	88	25	23	24⅞	+1⅝
40⅜	33	Endicott-Johns (3)	1	41	41	41	+1
6⅞	2½	Eng Pub Service	147	7	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
57½	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	56	56	56	—1½
59	40	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	1	59	59	59	Jun 30
63¾	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	63⅞	63¾	63¾	Jun 30
2⅞	1½	Equit Office Bldg	4	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
6¼	1¾	Erie R R	9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	2¾	Erie 1 pf	16	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7	2	Erie 2 pf	11	3¾	3½	3¾	
5¼	2⅛	Eureka V Cleaner	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
10½	5¼	Evans Products	17	11	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
15	8	Ex-Cell-O (.30e)	8	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	Jun 30
33½	19½	Fairbanks Morse	16	31¼	30	31	+1⅜
33	22½	Fajardo Sugar (2e)	57	29½	29	29½	+ ½
12⅞	6⅞	Fed Lt & Traction	11	14⅜	12¾	14⅜	+1½
90	52½	Fed Mng & Smelt	2	90	85	85	Jun 30
99½	96½	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 17
4⅜	2⅛	Fed Motor Truck	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅜	1⅞	Fed Screw Works	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	Fed Wat Svc A	63	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	12¼	Federal D Strs (⅜e)	3	19⅞	15⅞	18⅜	Jun 30
61	47⅛	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	5	61	61	61	Jun 30
25⅝	22½	Fid PFirelns(1.60a)	6	24¾	24	24	
25⅛	15	Firestone T & R (1e*16		20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
92		Firest T&R pf (5)					+ ⅛
34⅜	21½	First Nat Strs(1¼e)		29⅞	29	29⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	10½	Flintkote	31	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
29½	19¾	Florence Stove (1e)	6	25	24	25	
21	15	Florsheim Sh A(⅝e)		18	18	18	Jun 30
3	1⅛	Follansbee Bros	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
33½	18	Food Machine (½e)	5	31	30	30	Jun 30
20½	11	Foster Wheeler	15	18⅜	17¼	18	+ ⅛
5⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Three New Issues Filed With SEC Total $49,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A $7,500,000 issue, covering first-mortgage sinking-fund bonds, Series A, due on July 1, 1953, has been filed in a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 by the Industrial Rayon Corporation. The interest rate, the price at which the bonds are to be offered and the underwriting discounts or commissions to be filed later.

The net proceeds of the issue will be used in part to reimburse the treasury of the company for capital expenditures in excess of $500,000 made in the last two years for additions and improvements to its existing plants and for additional equipment, and in part to reimburse the company's treasury or to provide funds for capital expenditures made, or to be made, in connection with the erection and equipping of its new plan at Painesville, Ohio.

The estimated cost of the new plant is $11,500,000, of which, as of July 1, 1938, about $5,218,947 had been paid. The rest of the proceeds will be added to the company's working capital.

Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., both of New York City, are expected to be among the principal underwriters. The names of other underwriters are to be listed by amendment.

WASHINGTON (AP) — New York Steam Corporation filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $32,000,000 of first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due July 1, 1963.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., also filed a statement as guarantor of the principal and interest of the bonds being registered by New York Steam Corporation. The latter concern is an affiliate of Consolidated Edison.

Net proceeds to New York Steam Corporation from sale of the bonds will be applied to redeem on November 1, 1938, the following outstanding bonds of the company at 105 per cent and accrued interest: $5,605,500 first mortgage six per cent gold bonds series A due 1947; $12,638,000 first mortgage five per cent gold bonds due 1951; and $8,700,000 first mortgage five per cent gold bonds due 1956.

Proceeds also will be used to repay advances incurred in connection with the acquisition of property and plant improvements.

The premium required for the redemption of the bonds and accrued interest will be obtained from the company's current cash.

The price at which the bonds will be offered to the public and other details will be disclosed in an amendment to the registration statement.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Public Service Electric & Gas Company, Newark, N. J., filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $10,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds due July 1, 1968.

The registration statement disclosed that net proceeds from the sale of the bonds would be added to the company's cash funds which will be used, among other things, for property additions and improvements.

The company's construction budget authorized for 1938 plus balances on incompleted authorizations at Jan. 1, 1938, totaled about $20,000,000, excluding contingent items totaling $3,000,000.

The price at which the bonds will be offered to the public, underwriting discounts or commissions and the redemption provisions will be given in an amendment to the registration statement.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Administered Fd 2d	4c	..	July 20	June 30
Reinsurance (N Y)	7½c	..	July 15	July 5
Accumulated				
Amer Superpower 1st pf	$3	..	July 15	July 5
Resumed				
Gilchrist Co	15c	..	July 25	July 15
Reduced				
Buffalo Stratford	$1	..	June 24	June 20
Chesapeake Corp	35c	..	July 15	July 1
Monroe Calc Mach	50c	..	June 30	June 23
Regular				
Badger Paper Mills, Inc. 6% pf	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Beatty Bros 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Bloch Bros Tob Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 25
BrandonC3p7% pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 24
Cen NY Pwr pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 11
Cum Trust Shrs	9c	..	July 15	.....
Early&Daniel pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Early&Daniel pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Early&Daniel pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Early&Daniel pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 20
Farrm Nat Bk (Beaver Falls, Pa)	$6	S	bune 30	June 30
Fiduciary Corp	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Fisk Rubber pf	$1.50	Q	July 20	July 11
Globe Discount & Fin Corp 7% pf	$7½c	Q	July 1	June 15
Hawaiian Elec Co Ltd. 6% pf	30c	Q	July 15	July 5
Hobart Mfg A	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Honolulu Ltd	45c	Q	July 20	July 12
Howes Bros Co, 7%-1pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 30
Howes Bros Co, 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 20
Jamestown Tel Corp. 5% Class A	$2.50	S	July 1	June 15
Do 6%-1pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Jewel Tea Co	$1	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 6
Lee Rubber & Tire	25c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coro	$1	Q	July 22	July 12
Monroe Calculat Mach Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 23
Neisner Bros pf	$1.18¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
N Y Trap Rock Corp 57 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
No Am Tr Sh (1953)	5½c	Q	July 15	.....
No Am Tr Sh (1955)	6c	Q	July 15	.....
No Am Tr Sh (1956)	6c	Q	July 15	.....
No Am Tr Sh (1958)	5½c	Q	July 15	.....
No Ill Pwr Co pf	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
No Ill Pwr Co pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
No Penn Gas Co 57 pr pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	July 1
Palestine Econ Cp	$1	S	July 20	June 20
Pearson Co, Inc, 7% pf Ser A	31½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Rhode Isl Pub Serv Co $2 pf	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Rhode Isl Pub Serv Co Cl "A"	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Roos Bros pf	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
St Joseph Pr, Lt, Heat &PwCo 6% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 15
Vir Coal & Iron Co	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Westvaco Chl pf	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 11
Yuba Cons Gold Fields, Inc	10c	..	Aug. 1	July 5

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on June 29: Receipts, $7,403,661.39; expenditures, $19,873,364.69; net balance, $2,244,803,133.36, including $1,467,332,949.19 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $21,166,831.02. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1, 1937) $4,221,214,485.99; expenditures, $7,667,868,811.82, including $2,161,422,654.22 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,446,254,325.83; gross debt, $37,095,642,641.64, a decrease of $24,992,589.77 from the previous day; gold assets, $12,961,521,553.85.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-'40 June	106.17	106.17	106.17
7 3½s '41	108.5	108.4	108.4
2 3⅜s '47-'43	110.15	110.15	110.15
3 3⅛s '45-'43	109.25	109.24	109.24
2 3⅛s '46-'44	109.25	109.24	109.24
1 2⅞s '47-'45	106.14	106.14	106.14
10 3s '48-'46	107.26	107.26	107.26
8 2½s '49-'46	108.16	108.15	108.16
1 2½s '48	104.15	104.15	104.15
7 2½s '53-'49	101.30	101.30	101.30
2 3s '55-'51	106.10	106.9	106.10
1 2⅞s '60-'55	103.29	103.29	103.29
28 2¾s '63-'58	101.31	101.31	101.31
4 2¾s '59-'56	102.26	102.26	102.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-'42	106	106	106
3 3s '49-'44	106	106	106

Home Owners' Loan

4 2¾s '49-'39	102.28	102.26	102.28
2 2¼s '44- 42	104.3	103.3	103.3
2 3s '52-'44	106	106	106

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	93½	93	93½
3 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100¼	100	100¼
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	98½	98½	98½
4 Alleghany 5s '44	71¼	71	71¼
4 Alleghany 5s '49	60	60	60
47 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29	26	28½
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	103¾	103	103¾
2 Allied Stra 4½s '50	88	88	88
24 Allis Chalm 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109½
78 Am & ForP5s 2030	58½	57¾	58½
1 Am Ice 5s '53	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	97½	97½	97½
5 Am T & T 5½s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
18 Am T & T 3¼s '66	102½	102⅜	102⅜
30 Am T & T 3¼s '61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	95½	95¼	95¼
16 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Ang C Nitra 7½s '67	31½	31½	31½
4 Ann Arbor 4s '85	25½	25½	25½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	96	96	96
2 Arm Del 4s '57	96	95½	96
36 AT&SF 4s '95	103½	103	103
1 AT&SF gl 4s '95 st	87⅞	87¾	87¾
1 AT&SF 4s '60	81	81	81
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	99	99	99
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	103½	103½	103½
1 AT&SF 4½s '62 C-A	101½	101½	101½
8 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	79½	79½	79½
28 A C Line 4½s '52	80½	80½	80½
25 ACL clt 4s '52	60¼	60	60
8 A C Line 4½s '54	58¼	57¾	58⅛
12 A C Line 5s '45	73½	73	73½
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	27	26	27
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	25	24½	24⅝
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	44½	44	44½
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	24½	24¼	24¼
12 B&O 5s '96 P	23	22⅝	23
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	23	22½	23
52 B&O cv 4½s '60	19⅞	19¼	19½
17 B&O 4s 48	40¾	40¼	40¾
7 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	31½	31½	31½
1 B&O 5s 'SW '50	29¾	29¾	29¾
7 Ban & Ar cn 4s '51	101	101	101
1 Ban & Ar 4s 1st pr st	102½	102½	102½
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝
9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104½	104¼	104¼
28 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98⅜	98	98¼
34 Beth Stl 3½s '52	96	95¾	96
30 Boston&Me 5s '67	30	29½	30
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	30	30	30
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	60	59¼	60
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	76	76	76
37 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	99½	99	99½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105¼	105	105
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	69½	69½	69½
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	23	23	23
3 Bush Term 5s '55	41	40	40
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	50½	50½	50½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116⅝	116⅛	116⅛
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¼	119¼	119¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Nor 4½s'46	124½	124½	124½
1 Can Nor 5s '57	111¼	111¼	111¼
8 Can Pac 4½s'60	92¼	92¼	92¼
6 Can Pac 4s perp	78⅝	78¼	78¼
6 Caro C&O 6s '52	101½	101½	101½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	85	85	85
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	83	83	83
2 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	5	5	5
6 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	104¾	105⅝	105⅝
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	49¾	49½	49¾
78 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	66⅝	66	66⅛
2 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	115¼	115¼	115¼
2 Certain-td 5½s '42	72	72	72
3 C C Ohio ex 5s'39	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 C&O 4½s '92	115¾	115¾	115¾
7 C & O 3½s '96D	94¾	94¼	94¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96F	94¼	94½	94½
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	17	17	17
10 CB&Q 4½s'77	85¾	85	85¾
24 CB&Q 4½s 1st '58	92¾	92¼	92¾
10 CB&Q 4s 1I '49	100½	100	100
1 CB&Q 3½s 1I '49	95	95	95
6 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19½	19½	19½
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	5	5	5
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9¾	9¾
26 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3½	3¼	3¾

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

—1938— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13¼	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	150	13	13	13	+1
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	60½	60½	60½	+1
80	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	50	76⅝	76½	76½	+2½
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	180	50	47½	50	+2½
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	110	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
87	58½	Cuban-Am 8 pf	100	62¼	62	62	Jun 30
59	48⅛	Cushman7%pf(1⅔)	10	63	63	63	Jun 30
23	18	Cushman $8 pf	10	23	23	23	M'y 31
107¼	102½	Dayton P&Lpf(4½)	50	106½	106½	106½	Jun 30
4⅞	2½	Det & Mackinac	20	3	3	3	Jun 30
6	4¾	Det & Mac pf	20	7¼	7	7¼	+2⅜
39¼	25	Devoe & RayA(1¾e)	280	35¼	34	35¼	+1¼
34	23¾	Dixie-VortexA(2½)	40	31	31	31	Jun 30
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	102	102	102	Apr 23
116½	111¾	Dug Light 1 pf (5)	40	116	116	116	
171	157	Eastm Kodak pf (8)	10	166	166	166	
106½	94½	Endicott-Jo pf (5)	10	106½	106½	106½	Jun 30
1937	Sale	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
2	⅝	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11¼	3½	Fairbks Co pf	340	7¾	7½	7¾	— ¼
80	67	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	210	82	80	82	+2
17⅜	15	Filene's Sons (½e)	70	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	Jun 30
98¼	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	30	98¼	98¼	98¼	Jun 30
65	50	Foster Wheeler pf	50	64⅝	61	64⅝	+2⅝
40½	25	Frank Simon pf	10	35	35	35	Jun 30
18¾	9½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	60	15½	15	15½	Jun 30
93	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	91	91	91	Jun 30
123½	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	122	122	122	Jun 30
120½	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	60	113½	113½	113½	+1¾
35	25	Gen G & El cv pf	10	35	35	35	M'y 24
123	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	40	120¾	120½	120½	Jun 30
106	101¼	Gen Print I pf (6)	20	103	103	103	Jun 17
91	85½	Gen Ry Sign pf (6)	20	91	91	91	Jun 29
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	230	24⅜	23½	23½	
100	60	Gen Time In pf (6)	10	100	100	100	Jun 21
60	60½	Gold&StockTel(4)	10	60¾	60¾	60¾	Jun 30
65	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf(7)	10	65	65	65	Jun 29
129¾	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	129	129	129	— ¾
40	40	Green Bay & W	10	42	42	42	Jun 22
50	34½	Greene Cananea (3)	10	50	50	50	Jun 30
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	20	19	19	19	—1
35	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	35	35	35	+1
100	88¾	Hamil Wat pf (6)	20	89	89	89	+ ⅛
95½	83	Hanna(MA)$5pf(5)	20	86	86	86	
126½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	120	120	120	Apr 7
67	50¼	Hat Cp Am pf (6½)	230	65	61	65	+5
152½	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	40	146	146	146	Jun 23
131½	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	90	131	131	131	
107¼	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	40	107¼	107	107	Jun 27
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	40	105	105	105	Jun 24
38	23	Ill Centralized (4)	10	33	33	33	— ¾
139	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	60	140	140	140	+1
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	20	83	83	83	Jun 30
6	2¼	Int Ry Centl Am	1490	4	3⅞	4	
48½	28½	Int Ry C A pf(2½k)	60	38	38	38	+1
68¼	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	30	63	63	63	
75	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	75	75	75	Jun 29
117	113¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	20	115	115	115	M'y 16
129½	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	129½	129½	129½	Jun 28
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	60	77	66	70	+3
119½	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	119½	119½	119½	Jun 8
73	63	Keith-AO pf (3½k)	30	67	64	67	M'y 6
87½	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	20	85	85	85	Jun 3
16	15	Kinney(G R) pf	10	15½	15½	15½	Jun 16
16½	9	Kinney (GR) pr pf	10	15	15	15	+ ⅛
18	8	Laclede Gas	260	16	15	15½	+ ½
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	150	27	26	26¾	+1¼
106½	95	Lehigh PC 4%pf(4)	20	114	114	114	+8
106	92	Loose-W B 5%pf(5)	30	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
141¼	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	20	140	140	140	
126	115¾	MacAnd & F pf (6)	20	122	122	122	Jun 29
40	40	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	10	40	40	40	Jun 8
1937	Sale	Vick Shr & P pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
110½	105	Va El&P $6 pf (6)	50	110	110	110	Jun 30
4½	1⅝	Va Iron C & C	10	3	3	3	— ⅛
15¾	5¼	Va Iron C & C pf	10	10	10	10	Jun 30
61½	37	Vulcan Detin	40	61½	60	61½	+1½
118½	117¼	Vulcan Detin pf (7)	20	118	118	118	M'y 23
3⅜	1⅛	Wabash pf B	10	2	2	2	Jun 30
40	20	Warner Bros P pf	40	35¾	35	35	
1½	⅜	Wells Fargo	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 25
102½	70	West Penn El A (7)	50	80	80	80	
102½	82¾	West Pen El7%pf(7)	30	97¼	97	97	
97¾	74	West Pen El6%pf(6)	60	86	85½	86	+½
121	116	West Pen Pf5%pf(7)	20	121	120¾	120¾	Jun 30
118	111½	West Pen Pf6%pf(6)	70	114¾	114¾	114¾	+¾
140	103	West Ed&M pf(1¾e)	10	128	128	128	Jun 30
33	31½	Weston El InstA(2)	10	33	33	33	Jun 23
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	30	60	60	60	M'y 20
90	85	Wheel&L E pf (5½)	20	80½	80½	80½	Jun 25
66	42	Worth P&M pf A	30	59	59	59	+1
94	55½	Wright Aero	110	90	86	90	+3¾
93	71	Yellow Tr 7% pf(7)	40	93½	91	93¼	Jun 30

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 CM&SP 4½s '89C	26	26	26
1 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	17	17	17
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9	9	9
8 Chi & NW 4s'87	17	16¾	17
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	103½	102¾	103
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	98½	98½	98½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	84	84	84
7 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	85½	85	85
8 Childs Co 5s'43	71¾	69	71¾
1 Cinn Gas&El 3½s'66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 CinUnTerm 5s'37 C	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
6 CCC&StL 4½s'77	56	55½	56
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	80	80	80
4 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
11 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	70¾	70	70¾
1 Colombia G 5s'52 Ap	93	93	93
18 Colombia G 5s'52 May	94	93	94
10 Colombia G 5s 1961	92½	91½	92
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
6 Com'l Cred 2½s'42	102½	102¾	102¾
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	104¾	104⅝	104¾
9 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	108½	108⅜	108⅜
4 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	107½	107¼	107½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s'61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Con Edis 3½s'46	104	103½	103½
22 Con Edis 3½s'58	102	102	102
17 Con Oil 3½s'51	103	102¾	102¾
6 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	48	48	48
9 Consum Pow 3½s'70	105⅛	105½	105⅛
2 Consum Pow 3½s'67	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 D R G 4s'36	12½	12½	12½
15 D & R G West 5s '78	8¼	8	8
14 Det Ed 4½s'61	113¾	113½	113½
4 Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
4 Det Ed 3½s'66	109	109	109
15 Det T Tun 4½s'61	92½	92½	92½
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109½	109⅜	109⅜
25 Erie rfg 5s'67	14½	13¾	14½
11 Erie rfg 5s'75	14	13¾	14
2 Erie gen lien 4s'96	23½	23½	23½
5 Erie cv 4s '53 B	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s56	102	102	102
1 Fed Lt & T 5s'42	92	92	92
12 Fla E Cst 5s'74	8	7½	7¾
4 Francis Sug 6s'56	36½	36½	36½
1 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	102	102	102
9 Gen Cable 5½s'47	96⅛	96	96
2 Gen Mot Accept 4s	105½	105½	105½
24 GenMotAccep3¼s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Gen Stl Cst 5½s'49	52	50	51
5 Goodrich 4¾s'56	97½	97	97½
13 Goodrich 6s '45	93¼	92	93¼
3 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104¾
4 Gt Nor 5s'73	81½	81½	81½
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	77	77	77
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	100	99⅞	99⅞
24 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91	89¼	91
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	80¾	80½	80¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
6 Gulf St Stl 4½s'66	105	105	105
5 Housatonic 5s '37	31½	31½	31½
15 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	24⅜	24	24⅜
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47	46½	47
15 Hpd&Man inc 5s '57	17	17	17
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	109¼	109	109¼
8 Ill Cen 4s '53	45	44	45
18 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	38¾	38	38¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	41½	41½	41½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	38¾	38½	38¾
1 Ill Steel 4½s'40	106½	106½	106½
1 Indiana Ill 3¼s'61	107	107	107
15 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	50	50	50
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	87	87	87
63 Int Hydro El 6s'44	72½	70⅝	72½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	46¼	45½	46¼
1 Int Paper 6s'55 A	83½	83½	83½
4 Int Paper 5s '47	91	90¾	91
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	81	81	81
46 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	98¾	98½	98¾
23 Int T&T 4½s'52	69¾	69	69
15 Int T&T 5s '55	72¾	72¼	72¼
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
1 Kanaw & Mich 4s'90	80	80	80
13 K C South 5s'50	67¾	67¾	67½
1 K C South 3s'50	68½	68½	68½
6 K C Term 4s'60	106	105¾	105¾
5 Kans C & E 4½s'80	104	104	104
8 Koppers Co 4s'51	103	102⅞	103
14 Kresge Found 4s'45	103	102⅞	102⅞
2 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	54	54	54
9 Lac Gas 5s'39	83½	82½	83½
10 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	30½	30¼	30½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	45	45	45
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003	25	24	24
13 Leh Val 4s 2003	22½	22½	22½
2 Liquid Carb 4s'47	111½	111½	111½
5 Loews 3½s'46	100	99¾	100
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	79	79	79
3 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	73	73	73
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	84	83½	83½
23 Louis & Nash un'45	100¼	100	100¼
3 Maine Cen 4½s'60	44	43	43
9 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	21½	21½	21½
3 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Met Ed 4½s'68	110¼	109¾	110¼
2 MilEIR'y&L 5s'61B	103	103	103
32 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	102¼	101¼	102¼
2 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	16	16	16
4 M & StL 4s'49	3¾	3	3¾
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	10¼	10	10
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	10

Job for Engineer Found In Social Reconstruction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., June 30—The engineering aspects of social reconstruction were appraised before the Stevens Institute Economics Conference here last night in an address by Walter Rautenstrauch, Professor of Industrial Engineering at Columbia University. It is the engineer's job to put things together in a workable relationship, he said, and, in the national economy, the forces to be dealt with are "human beings, natural resources, and the tools of production."

"These are our great national assets," Dr. Rautenstrauch continued. "Any system for operating the national economy which results in the depletion of any one of them . . . constitutes a hazard to American civilization and culture.

"During the past two generations we have increased our tool power enormously, but our natural resources have been disastrously depleted. Our human resources, as expressed in the income standards of the masses and in the spiritual and moral forces in human affairs, have declined to a point which threatens the very life of the nation. . . .

Is Democracy Desired?

"Do we really want democracy? Do we really want every human being on this Continent to have an opportunity to develop his . . . capacity to the fullest extent? Do we really want security and plenty for all, or do we want a cheap labor market and abundance for a few?

"I have never been able to comprehend why we have such an emotional reaction toward the rebuilding and improvement of our economic and social system, when we so readily accept enormous and revolutionary changes in the mechanics of living. It is important to realize that social invention generally follows the same course as mechanical invention. The first attempts are generally crude, costly to build, inefficient and expensive to operate. This was true of the automobile, the refrigerator, the radio, the airplane. . . . We should not expect the progress of social invention to be far different."

Mr. Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Company, eulogized energy and simplicity of management as the key to success, but urged the quickening of industry to the requirement of publicity, because the public today lacked in understanding of industry.

Must Know Facts

To get it, he held, the management must know the circumstances of the people of America, such as the fact that half the population of the United States—families with less than $1,500 a year— spend more than they receive, and that the income of this "lower half" goes mostly for the sheer necessities of food and housing.

Figures like these, Mr. Fuller said, illustrate the "sharp necessity for the most intensive and constant analysis of situations" by management for the character, service, and publicity it could bring to bear. Public relations today, he continued, require "a greater finesse, a more delicate and sensitive touch, and a fundamental belief in the golden rule" in the "responsibility to see that our industries are so deserving of public support that they can come out in the full glare of publicity with credit to themselves."

Coke Used for Rocket Lining

PASADENA, Calif., June 30 (AP)—Coke is a structural part used in a new rocket motor at the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology.

The coke, purified and compressed as used in electrodes, withstands temperatures that would liquefy steel. It lines the inside of the combustion chamber and also is used to form the exhaust nozzle. Through the nozzle shoots a flame of gas that roars as loudly as an airplane motor. The gas has a temperature of several thousand degrees, and will melt or erode the toughest metal.

The rocket motor is anchored to the ground, out of doors, is shielded by heavy timbers in case of explosion, and is mounted on one end of scales that appear to be weighing fire. Head pointing earthward, and tail upward, the motor, while firing, presses downward on the scales. The upswing of a balance arm measures the thrust, or pushing force, of the jet of flame.

Other testing instruments give the volume of gas burned by the motor, and the pressure in the combustion chamber, so the speed of the flaming jet can be calculated and the thermal efficiency determined. It is estimated that a jet of burning oxygen and gasoline can be made to travel 12,000 feet a second, or more than 120 miles a minute.

The experiments, conducted by Frank J. Malina and H. S. Tsien in the Aeronautics Department, under the direction of Dr. Th. von Karman, aim to find out the engineering problems to be overcome to make rocket propulsion practicable.

Republicans Bar Any Amalgamation With Labor Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Unanimously affirming the attitude of its President, John R. Davies, the executive committee of the National Republican Club is on record with a resolution against any coalition "with the alien-minded group miscalled the American Labor Party." The action declares against "any form" of fusion that would compromise with party principles, and its Labor Party denunciation takes a generous glance at the New Deal, saying that the Republican Party was the only hope not only of Republicans, but of independent Democrats, who have seen "their great organization taken over by the New Deal group."

"The fundamental issue in the forthcoming elections," the resolution states, "is a strenuous opposition to any destructive policies of the New Deal and in particular to its tendency to create class hatred, to destroy representative Government, to create in our Country the rule by one man, to destroy free speech and freedom of assembly, to destroy private initiative and private property by excessive measures."

Communist Leader Denies Moscow Aid

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, reviewed a series of charges which he said had been made against his Party and replied to them.

It is not true, he said, that the Communists in the United States receive instructions or financial aid from Moscow, or that they seek to stir up strikes and industrial disorders.

In his testimony before a joint legislative committee holding hearings on law enforcement, he acknowledged that his Party was "affiliated with an international organization."

He denied that when the Party stopped calling itself a "section of" the International Communist Party at its convention last month and substituted the term "affiliated with" it did so as "a cover-up to soften the attitude of the American people toward the Party," as suggested by Senator John J. McNaboe, committee chairman.

"The change was made to get closer to established use of the language," Mr. Browder said.

Shirley in Williamsburg; Busy Days Tell on Diary

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., July 1—On her first trip East, Shirley Temple is keeping the same kind of diary that most diarists keep—full of good intentions and lots of blank pages.

She arrived yesterday at this capital of Colonial Virginia, restored by Rockefeller millions, to report that her travel log was up-to-date as far east as Zion Canyon. To Williamsburgers that's "way out West."

The little screen star was very busy, though, with her motion picture camera. From the balcony of the Governor's palace where pre-revolutionary rulers of the Colony of Virginia resided, she turned the lens on a crowd of about 600.

A fifth-grader who hasn't come to much history yet, Shirley displayed prime interest in these things: the old English wallpaper in the Governor's Palace which "was just beautiful"; the horses which drew Williamsburg's stagy stagecoach, and the Venetian blinds.

With her father and mother and party she will go on to Philadelphia by automobile.

Utah's National Forests Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Successive new visitors' records, set the last two years in the Wasatch National Forest area, induce forestry officials to expect a still higher record will be reached this year. They are continuing a program of improvements along varied lines to make the forest attractive to persons of whatever means.

The office of James E. Gurr, supervisor, reports 1937 closed with a total registration of 584,942 visitors, compared with 403,000 persons in 1936. The latter figure was a material increase over 1935.

Not only in the Wasatch Forest, however, is this rapid growth of mountain visitors revealed. The headquarters of R. H. Rutledge, Regional Forester in Ogden, has directed improvements on all forests. The number of persons going into the woods each year shows how extensively citizens are becoming "forest conscious."

For summer recreation, added facilities include many new playgrounds and picnic areas suited to the convenience of city dwellers. For the winter season, numerous mountain slopes and hillsides have been developed as ski sites.

The forestry officials declare it is not only to the benefit and greater enjoyment of people in all walks of life to get out into the mountains more frequently, but it is an excellent means of making them realize, in an appreciative and cooperative way, the magnitude and wonder of the natural resources which lay around them, heretofore largely unexplored.

Industrialist Points Government's Place

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 1 (AP)—Industry must depend upon the support of that organization of social force which we call Government, Henry S. Dennison of Framingham, Mass., President of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, told the Friends' General Conference June 29.

Speaking on "employer-employee relations," Mr. Dennison said, "Neither single companies nor industry as a whole can alone reach the ideal which the organic theory implies."

"We must," he said, "move toward it as a part of a total social structure moving in the same direction. And on this road, it seems to me, the western industrial countries started more than a generation ago, a most significant date being 1911 when England developed her security programs and began to face her labor problems."

Postal Worker Retires

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Charles F. Anderson, retiring today after 47 years in the postal service, figures he has traveled 2,600,000 miles in the line of duty. He inspected supplies in 25,000 post offices, and was Postmaster for the second Byrd antarctic expedition.

Hague Judge Says Evidence Showed Poor Preparation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., July 1—Judge William Clark in Federal Court here declared that Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City and other officials there showed ignorance in their charge that Morris L. Ernst, counsel for the plaintiff was a Communist.

As the "civil rights" injunction suit was renewed here, Judge Clark expressed his own apprehension that the defense in relying upon press reports for information about the Committee for Industrial Organization and the other plaintiff, the American Civil Liberties Union, had been careless.

This observation was an ominous one for the defense which has based most of its case upon the assertions that the people denied civil liberties were undesirable and Communistic.

Legal right of Federal Court here to grant the injunction was challenged by the defense, however.

In summing up arguments, Charles Hershenstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel for New Jersey, charged that an injunction could be granted in equity only when a property loss can be clearly demonstrated, when the plaintiffs are legal persons qualified to seek redress, and when they come with clean hands.

Asserting that none of these conditions were fulfilled in this case, Mr. Hershenstein suggested that the plaintiffs might have remedy in the State Courts of New Jersey.

Mr. Hershenstein further contended that nothing could be achieved by granting the injunction.

"At best," he told Judge Clark, "you can only command the officials of Jersey City to enforce the laws already in effect. This they are under obligation to do anyway. If they fail in this obligation they are liable under the laws of the State. An injunction would merely mean a restatement of the law and could not be enforced."

N. J. Tackling Relief Financing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 1—Three major State commissions set up by the 1938 Legislature will swing into action here this summer. They will be looking for permanent solution to the relief financing problem, the question of tax revision, and the living and economic conditions under which Negroes live. Each group is scheduled to report to the 1939 legislative session.

The questions of tax revision and relief financing are interlocking, in the opinion of many legislators, who predict that another year will see definite agitation and support for new taxes.

The 11-member commission to study a permanent solution of the relief problem may make recommendations for the dedication of certain revenues to relief. It will consider the advisability of placing unemployed relief clients in the jurisdiction of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies, continuing only employables as municipal charges with the State contributing funds to the cost of their maintenance.

Inauguration of State, County, and Municipal work relief programs for employable relief clients and the setup of some simple system that will provide an immediate check on "chiselers" are among the aims of the commission. A wide belief obtains that this body would aid the relief problem materially if it could recommend legislation to make relief less attractive to those who will not work and at the same time supply a better standard for children and those in actual need.

Canadian Policy As to 'Isms' Defined

OTTAWA, July 1 (CP)—Communists and Fascists in Canada thrive on "notoriety and publicity" but do not constitute any real danger to the Country, Ernest Lapointe, Justice Minister, told the House of Commons. At the same time he said Canada, Britain, and the United States are collaborating in espionage investigations.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have the situation well in hand, he said, adding that he had considered introducing legislation similar to that in Great Britain to prohibit parades with uniforms for political purposes, but dropped it "because it would give too much importance to those people and there is a danger in doing that."

Panay Officers, Men Get Decorations

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Navy honored with decorations and citations today 24 officers and men of the gunboat Panay, bombed and sunk by the Japanese last Dec. 12.

Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, addressed a letter of appreciation to Lieut - Commander James J. Hughes, wounded while in command of the Yangtze River patrol boat. In the name of President Roosevelt, Secretary Swanson awarded the Navy Cross to two other officers and 21 enlisted men.

"For extraordinary heroism" as Executive Officer, the Cross was given to Lieut. Arthur F. Anders of Weimar, Texas, who gave orders in writing after he was wounded. The decoration was awarded Lieut. Clark C. Grazier of the Medical Corps, for "distinguished service." His home is Ingomar, Pa.

One of the awards to enlisted men, all for heroism, was posthumous. It was to Edgar William George Hulsebus, coxswain, of Canton, Mo., who was fatally wounded.

France Agrees to Build Only 35,000-Ton Craft

PARIS, July 1 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced last night that France would restrict future battleships to 35,000 tons despite signature of a three-power agreement on a new 45,000-ton upper limit.

The announcement, made in a communique recording the agreement, specified France would observe the 35,000-ton limit only as long as no other European power exceeded it.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate private beach sailing golf: instruction in swimming riding tennis, art music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services $18 week up Brewster Mass

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse Wis

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Sell your friends, neighbors, nationally famous, fully guaranteed hosiery, lingerie; generous commission; openings for district managers. Cardinal, Inc., 320 Fifth Ave., New York.

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

NEW GLOUCESTER, MAINE—Stage coaches, pewter life-size Indian, gun collection; many others. MRS. PARKER R. WAITE, P. O. So. Poland

FOR SALE—Hand made furniture, also antiques, furniture, china, mirrors, brass; exhibited Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Tel. Sudbury 48 for appointment (Mass.).

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479 Write Box 41, Somerville, Mass

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Few Desirable Vacancies at
THE BARCLAY
12 Commonwealth Ave.
One and two-room apartments, overlooking Boston Public Garden. Special inducements on yearly leases. Call Donald Lancaster, Com. 0650.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, 157 Beacon St.—Desirable 3-room kitchenette and bath apt.; adults; exclusive downtown section. KEN. 1756.

N. Y. C., 64th and Madison Ave.—July 3-Oct. 1, 2½ rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, Frigidaire, piano. BU. 8-6045 or Supt.

N. Y. C., 144 W. 77—Immaculate, cool, quiet, large one-room apartment, private bath, kitchenette, linen service; owner's home.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LADY having furniture for four rooms wishes to share immediately larger West Side apartment with woman or couple (children welcomed) owning some furniture; approximate rental $50 each; references exchanged. Write Box B-33, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1936 PACKARD 120-B 4-door sedan; excellent condition; must sacrifice; price $550. Call Needham 0692-W (Needham, Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVING care and supervision, spacious grounds, playgrounds; 56 miles from N. Y. C.; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Jane Blake, 144 East 36th, N. Y. C. CAledonia 5-4466.

HAPPY TIME HOUSE
In the Catskill Mountains; supervised swimming pool; a delightful vacation spot; camp activities; ages 7-10; small group; $10 weekly. Phone UN. 4-6262, or write 435 W. 119th St., Apt. 1-L, New York City.

MERIDEN, CONN.—High type home environment offered 2 or 3 children, requiring special care and supervision. MRS. HAROLD G. LEARNED, 53 Washington St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Must sell, ocean front apartment and guest house. Pays 30%, or $3000 net income in 3 summer months, on $10,000 cash investment; balance financed. 30 room building; fine condition, well furnished; established clientele. "MIR-A-MAR," 929 Fourth Street.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CADMAN'S NECK, Mass.—For rent, partly furnished bungalow, three bedrooms, glass front living room, kitchen, porches, bluff, bay view, electricity; salt water bathing, boating, crabbing, near Horse Neck. Supplies delivered. C. P. BYRNES, 1803 Camac St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR RENT by week, bungalow on shore at Cotuit; fully equipped for light housekeeping. David N. Crawford, South Weymouth, Mass.

THE HILLS, WADING RIVER, L. I.—Modern furnished cottages; electricity; three to five rooms; quiet location; mile to beach; reasonable. DALOZ, Tel. Shoreham 2414.

SUNSET LAKE GROVE HAMPSTEAD, N. H. Modern lake shore cottages, $150 per season. Write for circular.
Prescott H. Crowell, R. F. D., Westville, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT PLEASANT—GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house; individual camps; beautiful view; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 59 mi. from Boston. Unexcelled Mt. region. 43rd season. $15 to $17 weekly; $2.50 to $3 transient. Accommodates 25. Booklet. Tel. 98. MISS A. MERRILL.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

EXTERMINATING SERVICES

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. (operating 9 suburban branches) offers exterminating, mothproofing, termiteproofing service. Telephone for estimate (day or night), Longacre 5-6600. 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3832

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7623 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FURRIERS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Swartz Brothers; store your furs with a reliable furrier; 2% valuation; repairing and remodeling. 830 Mass Ave. Kir. 1709

GIFT SHOPS

LEWISTON, ME.—GIFTS: distinctive and unusual, for every occasion, at reasonable prices. THE SMALL SHOP, 171 Lisbon Street.

LEXINGTON (MASS.) ARTCRAFT SHOP
Gifts in Hand-Wrought
Aluminum and Copper
Malcolm Bunker, Craftsman

HAIRDRESSERS

THE HARPER METHOD (Helen M. Sawyer)—All lines of beauty culture. 906 Great Plain Ave., Needham, Mass.; Need. 0070.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DERBY, VERMONT—Modern eighteen-room house with attractive surroundings; two acres of land; suitable for private home or tourist business; ten bedrooms; hardwood floors, hot water heat, town water; near churches, stores and golf links; house exceptionally well-furnished and electrically equipped; excellent proposition past four years as tourist home in fine location; good reason for selling.
MRS. WALKER
East Haven, Derby, Vermont

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—Six-room colonial house; shade trees; corner plot, 60 x 110; all improvements; oil burner; double garage; furnished or unfurnished; will sell reasonably; owner on premises W. R. DAVOL, 75 Baldwin Ave, Baldwin 2387.

30 MILES north of Boston, beautiful rest home, 15 large airy rooms, 3 baths, 8 lavatories, large and small sun parlors; spacious grounds. Ideal place elderly people. Phone 4336 or address MRS. G. A. COLLOTEN, 46 Summer Street, Haverhill, Mass.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity, beautiful colonial home, garage, shrubs, fine water, near school; quick sale, reasonable. JESSIE SMITH, Rockwood, N. H.

Local Classified

HOUSES TO LET

WEST CHESTER, Pa.—Two miles center town, cottage, living-dining room, two bedrooms, modern electric kitchen, bath, garage, hot water heat. High elevation, extensive view, three acres adjoining large estates. Occupancy July 15th. MORGAN PARSONS, R. D. #1, West Chester, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—A family home for 5-year-old wire haired fox terrier. If interested in accepting this gift, write Box A-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 137 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 532 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF 4306

PAYING GUESTS

SKY LINE FARM

Located in Vermont hills, three minutes' drive from large village; modern, clean, restful. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Apple Hill Inn Bantam Lake
P. O. Lakeside, Conn
Delightful vacation place in the Litchfield Hills; unusual game room, tennis, lake sports. Folder, MR. and MRS. E. P. ENGLE, Mgrs.

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PAINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

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LINCOLN MASSACHUSETTS

Modern Colonial Home with 4 chambers, 2 baths and maid's room, 2-car garage, oil heat, well insulated, 1 acre of land. This property is for sale or may be rented to a careful tenant. Call Waltham 4557, JOHN H. BENSON, Weston, Mass.

REWEAVING

Moth holes, tears, invisibly re-woven, silk, linen work guaranteed. ANTONIA KOSTYAL, 2011 Oliver St., Rahway, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CHARMING home, in historic Georgetown, can accommodate few select guests who prefer a quiet, restful atmosphere. Please phone Potomac 2027 for further information (Washington, D. C.).

HISTORIC LEXINGTON

Large airy rooms, with or without private bath, single house, spacious grounds; meals if desired, home cooking. Transient or seasonal guests. Box 104, Lexington, Mass.

N. Y. C.—Room and board offered elderly women in pleasant home; elevator. Apt. 41, 605 W. 142nd St.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 191 Huntington Ave.—Clean, comfortable, airy rooms; near The Mother Church, Mrs. Plumer, Com. 1677.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Airy, homelike, permanent or transient, parking space; breakfast optional. B. C. BROWN, Com. 8177.

BOSTON, 6 Symphony Rd.—Rooms with private bath, from $4 up; newly furnished; convenient location. COM. 8485.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 177 Lenox Road (Apt. C-4)—Attractive studio room, clean, comfortable; near church, park and transportation. BUckminster 2-5960.

HINGHAM, MASS., 190 South St.—For one or two people, large light housekeeping room, alone or with 2 smaller unfurnished rooms; close to R. R. Write Mrs. Louise Cardeiro.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Desirable rooms, single and double, twin beds, private bath, board optional, convenient transportation; 11c to Boston; 3 min. to Christian Science Church. NEWton North 6833-M.

N. Y. C., (W. 83rd St.)—Beautiful large outside room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; $8, clean, quiet surroundings. TR. 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 58th, 135 WEST. THOMAS Residential Club for Women
Exceptional opportunity for business girl or student seeking refined, modern home comforts; kitchen privileges, maids, reasonable. CO 5-8750.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62—Large, attractive single broome; close Columbia; Juilliard; Drive. MO. 2-2684.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (84th), Apt. 4-N—Newly decorated single, double, private bath; housekeeping; cool location. SU 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 58th—Desirable room for woman; exceptional home. MRS. MILLS, Circle 7-6300 (Extension 3-A). ACademy 2-8563.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Attractive, quiet rooms, near ocean, convenient to bus line and railroad station. 22 Elmwood Rd.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

"THE POWELL HOME," Jeffersonville, Vermont—Board, rooms with or without private bath. Home cooking. Reasonable rates.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN, 26, desires position; 2 years college, 2 years stock and order clerk produce warehouse, 1 year order desk heavy chemicals; knowledge stenography. Write Box F-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG WOMAN, varied secretarial executive experience, good educational background, available. Write Box S-30, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady with teaching, abstract and legal experience wants position. Write Box N-9, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BOSTON—General housework, day work, care of business couple's apartment, care of children. LILLIAN M. PLATT, 192 Gladstone St., East Boston 0131-M.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, intelligent, fond of literature, desires to earn college tuition this summer as companion, or with children. Willing to go to country. Box W-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY desires position as companion; secretarial experience, willing to travel, drive car, etc. Box A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

MORRISVILLE, VT.—Modern, quiet home; sightly location; screened veranda; near golf course; home-cooked food, fresh fruit and vegetables; reasonable rates. E. W. GATES.

GRAY GABLES INN Buzzards Bay
Bourne, Mass.
Private beach, fishing, golf, tennis; rooms with private bath and good food.

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H. Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food, and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information, MRS. MURIEL L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED—Choral society; fall and winter concerts; rehearsals 25c weekly. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. COL 5-2739.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—18 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian Blinds screens; repairing, summer furniture; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3000; Milford 1800; Fram 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

16TH YEAR — PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St.
1211 Mass. Avenue
Arlington
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

BELMONT

GREER'S
Fresh Eastern Salmon for the FOURTH, *35c*
Live Lobsters 33c
Fresh Mackerel 08
Crab Flakes—Lemon Sole—Fresh Swordfish
Beech and Trapelo Road Bel. 4185

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
Gifts for all occasions. Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired. Cash for your Old Gold and Diamonds. Beads restrung 35c and up.
Telephone LIBerty 6347
38 West Street, Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

Boston's Original
Harper Method
Shop
2 Park Sq., cor. Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. for Appointment
DEVonshire 7462
Shampooing, Manicuring, Facial and Harper Permanent

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING STORING
STEVENS SERVICES SATISFY
PACKING SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVES
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
ALbot 2400

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1820

Braintree Service Station
H. C. MYERS, Mgr.
Stedman Ave. and Elm St.
SHELL
GOODYEAR TIRES
EXIDE BATTERIES
GAS, OILS, LUBRICATION
Tel. Bra. 0863

BROCKTON

Fraser's
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE!
RED CROSS SHOES 4.95
Our Entire Stock Included

PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES'
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—SHOES—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
Summer Service South Shore and Cape Cod
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Sears . . . Annual "Before-the-Fourth" Sale
30% on ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS-COUNTRY OIL
11c qt. plus tax in your crankcase
$2.00 trade-in allowance towards 18 months' guaranteed Cross-Country battery
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Authorized Ford Dealers
389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

Storey's
CLEARANCE
OF
Summer Dresses
GREAT REDUCTIONS
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 MAIN STREET TEL. 6255

SPECIAL MAPLE
SHOWING
New Designs Reasonably Priced
Ralph & Ruth Baker

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus ..... $ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Lapham-Brown Oil Corp.
845 Boylston St. (Worcester Turnpike)
Texaco Petroleum Products
U. S. Tires Exide Batteries
WE RENDER "Service just as you would like to have it."
Opposite The Christian Science Benevolent Association TEL. LONgwood 8325

CAMBRIDGE

Freshest of Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers, Plants of All Kinds. Home Made Ice Cream and Candy.
Brattle Sq. Florist
27-29 Brattle St. TRO 9820

Mrs. A. R. Kimball and Daughter Muriel have moved
The Ark
from 1416 Mass. Ave.
to 154 Mt. Auburn St.
Old and New Patrons will find
- Larger quarters
- More convenient parking
- The same friendly, efficient service

Fiske's Fresh Peach Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.
Parson Park Belmont 832-835 Beacon St. Newton Centre
HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON
Confections and Gifts Only

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M
9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR YOUR convenience and protection
Safe Deposit Vaults
AT ALL OFFICES
Harvard Square
Central Square
Kendall Square
Cambridge
Cushing Square
Belmont

HARVARD Trust Company

DERBY OX TONGUES
OX TONGUES
Derby Ready-to-Serve Ox Tongues
Special Values
Jars 4 oz. Sliced Ox Tongue 35c
Jars 6 oz. Sliced Ox Tongue 45c
Jars 12 oz. Whole Ox Tongue 95c
Jars 16 oz. Whole Ox Tongue $1.17
Jars 19 oz. Whole Ox Tongue $1.35
Jars 1 lb. 6 oz. Whole Ox Tongue $1.49
Peter Pan Peanut Butter
Jars 4½ oz. 15c

SAGE'S
60 Church Street
TRO 2211

FORD DEALER
New and Used Cars
1936 Ford De Luxe Models $325 and Up
1935 Ford Cars $225 and up

Harvard Automobile Co.
Cambridge Ford Dealer Since 1914
1280-88 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Harvard Sq. Tel. TROwbridge 9460

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

Gifts for That New Home
New Table, Chair, Lamp, Bookcase or Whatnot, Reduced Summer Prices.

ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street Tro 3344
Picnic Supplies, Picnic Baskets, Charcoal for Outdoor Grilles, Thermos Bottles, Picnic Jugs

Russell R. Caméron
HARDWARE—PLUMBING
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 6760
Connections to All Boats and Trains

ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

COLBURN—Jeweler
14 Boylston Street Tro. 5343
Harvard Square
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
Hamilton, Elgin and Waltham Watches
BEADS RESTRUNG

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Quality and Service
30 Main Street Concord 1000

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 MAIN STREET TEL. 435
Fruits, Fresh Vegetables, Groceries
Under Same Management
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

The Best Place to Eat in Town
MARSHALL'S
559 HIGH STREET
Homel Food
QUIET, COURTEOUS SERVICE
Luncheon Served from 11-2:30 P. M.
Evening Meal Served from 5-8 P. M.
Prices Ranging from 25c to 75c
Sunday Dinner from 12-3:30 P. M. 50c-75c

DEDHAM—Westwood

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
6 Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

MASSACHUSETTS

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
82nd Mill-End Sale
June 29th Through July 9th
Fall River's Biggest and Best-Known Sale

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vogue Beauty Salon
Experienced in all phases of beauty culture
17 PRICHARD STREET WEL. 2530

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Complete Line of Coats and Dresses for Women
Clothing and Furnishings for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street T

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

New Superior
COTTONS 94c
Thirteen topmost styles. Four washable fabrics. Twelve different sizes.
Cherry & Webb's
Basement

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
Prices may advance July 1
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167, Andover 234

LEXINGTON

E. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
30 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Strictly Fresh Eastern Salmon..lb. 39c
Extra Fancy Trap King Salmon..lb. 39c
Fresh Green Peas.....2 lbs. 25c
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice..50 oz. tin 27c
Extra Selected Native Fowl....lb. 37c
1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

WAVERLY HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.
SUMMER NEEDS
Picnic Vacuum Bottles, Beach Chairs, Tennis Racquets, Balls, etc.
Lexington Center Tel. Lex. 1037

Large allowance on your old ice box or electric refrigerator toward a
New 1938 Frigidaire
3 Years to Pay
ROSS STORES
3 DEPOT SQUARE

VACATION NEEDS
Sport Shoes, Suits, Slacks, Shirts, Sweaters, Socks
READY'S
Men's and Boys' Clothing Store
1760 Mass. Ave. Lexington, Mass.
OPEN EVENINGS

LOWELL

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

Swim and Bathing Suits
$2.98 to $5.98
CHERRY & WEBB'S

MISS HOWE
Washable Knitted Suits
with that Hand Made look
183 E. Merrimack St. Tel. 1474

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
"SHOOTS THE WORKS" FOR THE 4TH
Store-wide sale of wearables and accessories for the Holiday.

A Balanced Wardrobe
of Men's Summer Clothing
Including
Bathing Suits and Slacks
PRIOR "The Haberdasher"

LYNN

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1938
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

'More Fun for Your Money'
at The Beach Shop
The Bon Marché

Dyers Auto School
Established 1927
Competent, Courteous Instruction
A Safe Place to Send Your Loved Ones to Learn to Drive
82 Silsbee Street Breakers 3097

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
Get the BIG ARROW FLEET habit now! FUEL

Whyte's Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
93-95 WILLOW STREET • LYNN, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

Our Annual Summer Clearance
of High Quality Goddard Bros. Men's Suits
One and Two-Trouser Suits of Fine Worsteds. Single and double breasted. Regulars, shorts and stouts.
$30 SUITS $25.50
$35 SUITS $29.50
$40 SUITS $34.50
GODDARD BROS.—IN THE MEN'S STORE
Goddard Bros
Market Street Breakers 3737

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
"24 Hour Cleansing Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
BREAKERS 3590—3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Breakers 8780
133 Humphrey St., Swampscott Breakers 1970

MALDEN

Enna Jettick
White Shoes for Women
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0563

First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
Crane Conservoil Oil Burners
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552
Residence, Mal. 2406
ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 Highland Avenue

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

First National Bank in Medford
Trade in Medford. Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating, and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

New Rayon Dresses
Featured for Spring
$3.98
THE JONES STORES
Malden Melrose

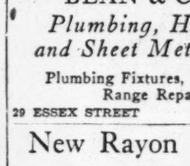
CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
Beach Togs
Summer Dresses
Hot Weather Underwear
523 MAIN STREET
Mel. 2134

NEEDHAM

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
25 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.


Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET

FRESH VEGETABLES
from our own garden now ready
A. W. FLETCHER
829 Central Ave. Need. 0048

GIFTS
Stationery—Greeting Cards
Dennison Goods—School Supplies
Lending Library
The End of the Trail
"The kind of a shop that is kind to your purse."
1096 Great Plain Avenue Need. 1014

JASPER C. WARWICK
Formerly with Jordan Marsh Co.
Upholstering
Cabinet Work and Refinishing
Mattresses and Cushions Made Over
Window Shades Venetian Blinds
Linoleum Estimates Free
114 NEWELL AVE. Need. 1843-W

NEW BEDFORD

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patented Thrift Meter Saves on Oil
AKIN-DENISON CO.
231 UNION ST., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
Five Floors of
GLORIOUS SUMMER AND HOLIDAY FASHIONS
Open Saturday All Day 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Gulf Hill Parlors
586 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Luncheon Dinner
Buttermilk Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream Schrafft's Candies

TABER'S MARKET
254 UNION STREET PHONE 46
Hot Weather Specials
Veal and Chicken Loaf..... 69c lb.
Ham Loaf.....39c a lb.
Chicken, Fish, Potato and Vegetable Salad, Macaroni and Cheese, Stuffed Eggs, Chicken and Ham Spread, all made in our own kitchen.

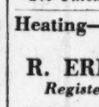
J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Heating—Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Tel. 7934-R Shop Tel. 7934-W
Edgewood Lane 206 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.
Keep a Cool Head on the Fourth in a new
WHITE HAT
Dozens of New Styles at All Prices
Louise HAT SHOP
101 William St. 10 Mechanics Lane

Bush & Co., Inc.
J. T. Champion, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790 and 3791

HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST
BOOK STORE
welcomes Monitor readers to browse and rest while visiting New Bedford

NEWBURYPORT


STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

LEIGHTON'S BAKERY
"Near the Through Way"
110 Pleasant St. } NEWBURYPORT
84 State St. }
62 MAIN ST., AMESBURY

SMART BEACHWEAR
We carry a most complete and up-to-date line of Beachwear, Underwear, Hosiery and Accessories.
Regular and Extra Sizes
Bell Hosiery Shop
23 PLEASANT STREET

W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
COAL—OIL
Automatic Heating
Tel. 4 Newburyport

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone West Newton 1606, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hahnel
Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

Moore and Moore, Inc.
HARDWARE
PAINTS
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
RADIOS
361 Center St. New. No. 8072

NEWTON—Auburndale

Announcement
Le Baron Hardware Co.
2088 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
formerly
HENRY L. SAWYER CO.
Now Under New Management
P. Payson Le Baron, Mgr. and Prop.
Your Continued Patronage Will Be Appreciated.

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1782
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

NEWTON CENTER

LUTHER PAUL CO.
FUEL OILS
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Cen. New. 0590

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

ANNOUNCEMENT
Hubert Hardware Co.
332 Walnut St., Newtonville
28 Lincoln St., Newton Highlands
Formerly
HENRY L. SAWYER CO.
Now Under New Management
Victor L. Hubert, Pres. and Mgr.
YOUR CONTINUED PATRONAGE WILL BE APPRECIATED

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 3260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

WALNUT DELICATESSEN
Ready to Eat
Cold Meats—Cheese
A Complete Grocery Stock
Open All Day—July 4
335 WALNUT STREET

STAR MARKET CO., Inc.
Swift's Peanut Ham
Juicy and Tender
Whole or Shank Half, 31c
Genuine Fresh Eastern Salmon
35c and 39c lb.
304 Walnut St. New. No. 8400

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Smart New
WHITE SHOES for Summer
JACK O'LANTERN SHOES
for Boys and Girls
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

It's July
It's time you had your coal ordered.
Cheaper and Cleaner now.
Order Coal in the Summertime.
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

KULDA'S
Lunches—Sandwiches
Soda Fountain
38 South Street

HART'S STORE
Fruits Vegetables Meats
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Road
Dial 7336—7337

SALE OF
of our
Better Dresses and Suits
⅓ to ½ Off
ENGLAND BROTHERS

PICNIC NEEDS
Everything to make your picnics enjoyable, can be secured at
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a great place to trade

⅓ OFF SALE
Men's and Young Men's Suits
BESSE-CLERKE
273 North Street

MAPLEWOOD
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
69c CASH AND CARRY
QUALITY PRICE SERVICE
85c CALL AND DELIVER
315 Dalton Ave. 438 North St. 52 Elm Street

SUMMER SPECIAL
Tussy Cologne
One full pint of famous Tussy Cologne in two delightful scents. Regular $2.50 value.
$1.00
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

New and Daniels Service Centre
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Verified Lubrication
180 SOUTH STREET TEL. 3867

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST. DIAL 9-3733

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
220 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Furniture at Retail
Warehouse Prices
We Sell Fine Furniture for Less
Deliveries Everywhere
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.
180 OLD COLONY AVE. Wollaston

SUMMER CLOTHES
Wash suits of cotton or linen, Palm Beach, guaranteed correct. White flannel remain white, no shrinkage.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

W. S. WELLS CO.
319 Newport Ave. WOLLASTON Opp. the Depot GRA 2172-M
• For the Holiday Weekend
• For Your Vacation
Swim Suits—Beachwear—Dresses—Dainty Dot Hosiery

Equipment for every sport
Tennis, Golf
Swimming, Camping
WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock Street

Price Protection Plan
'blue coal' Cleercoal
New England Coke
Quincy Coal and Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. Pre. 0047

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

FRESH EASTERN SALMON
and
GREEN PEAS
for July 4
We carry a full line of Monitor-advertised BIRDSEYE PRODUCTS
GAMBLE'S MARKET
Gra. 8600 Quincy, Mass.

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
585 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

CLOTHES CLEANSED
RUGS SHAMPOOED
FURS STORED
Guaranteed Satisfaction
Stoneham Dye House
587 Main St. Reading 1420
368 Main St. Stoneham 1020

After-the-4th Sale
July 5th Through 9th
Entire store stock greatly reduced
Willhelmina Smart Shop
Wakefield Square

SALEM

Clark & Friend
225 Essex Street, Salem
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's
QUALITY CLOTHING
JULY SALE
OF
WHITE HATS
All Greatly Reduced
GERTRUDE METCALFE
MILLINER
89 North Street, Opp. Lynde Street

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M 10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gross Tailors & Cleaners
1016 Broadway Som. 2622
351 Highland Ave. Som. 2633
13 College Ave., Davis Square
Expert Work on Cleansing Remodeling — Relining
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY

Cutter Sq. Service Station
CHARLES COULTER, Prop.
Lubricate your car regularly for highest efficiency
Keep the tank FULL is good advice
FIRESTONE TIRES
For long safe mileage.
Som. 0490 Cutter Square

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
MAGOUN SQ. PROS. 1095-6-7

Complete Line of
Fishing Equipment
Vacation and Picnic Supplies
LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

Furbush & Shute Inc.
APOTHECARY
Try Our Delicious
ICE CREAM SODAS
Ice Cream to take Home
Schick Dry Shavers
Cameras and Supplies
TEELE SQ. SOM. 0718

SPRINGFIELD

advertisers phone 3-1817
For information regarding local and national 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH Inc.

A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class
313 Bridge Street 4-3751

Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICAL GOODS
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Special Palm Beach and Linen Suits 95 cents each
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

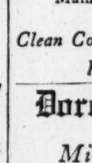
30% Trade-in Allowance
on All State Tires—All Sizes
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
240 Moody Street Wal. 2435

Luncheonette Service
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines.
H. I. Johnson Drug Co.
617 Main Street Wal. 3870

WATERTOWN

AN ADDED SERVICE FREE!
We Deliver Milk in Cream-Top Bottles
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. Mid. 3818

SPECIAL OFFERING
1937 Standard Two-Doors, Lowest Price in Metropolitan Boston, $440. Three to choose from
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7450
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"


See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
TEL. WELLESLEY 1456

WELLESLEY

Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephones Wel. 1276 or 1573
Have carefree trips . . . Let us check and lubricate your car first.

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY
(Continued)

Wellesley Motor Sales Co.
RUSSELL BURNETT, Prop.
475 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2700
Offers You
Maximum value in all makes of used cars . . . for instance
Ford
'37 Lincoln Zephyr Sedan $995.00
'37 Plymouth Coach 675.00
'37 Ford Club Cabriolet 595.00
'37 Ford Standard Tudor 625.00

WELLESLEY HILLS

LUNCHEON
Bendslev's
WELLESLEY HILLS
Ice Creams and Candies
Our Own Makes
DELIVERY WEL. 0165

WEYMOUTH

WEYMOUTH LUMBER COMPANY
44 Mill St., South Weymouth, Mass.
Tel. Wey. 1225
Builders' Supplies, Paints

WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
Certified Cleaning
Only High Quality Work is done here
We specialize in FURS
We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1123
We call and deliver

THE BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CHICHESTER, Sussex — The Priory Guest House, Guildhall Street. Quiet, central positon; summer terms 3-4 guineas.

LONDON. "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church station, buses, post office, park. MRS. PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 14 Ardmore Road.

EASTBOURNE—Simple fare in cottage apartments: board residence, bed, breakfast; near sea. Mrs. Packham, 91 Melbourne Road.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES — Rooms to let, with board and attendance; near church; terms moderate. 37 Surbiton Road.

EASTBOURNE—Homely board residence, midday dinner; close sea. Mrs. Oakes, 29 Penhale Road, Royal Parade. Tel. 1470.

GARAGES

CAMBORNE, CORNWALL
J. H. ROGERS, m.i.m.i. A.A. GARAGE
66 Centenary Square
Filling Station Repair Service. Phone 3169

HOME SHARING

BOGNOR REGIS—Gentlewoman would like to hear of another wishing for permanent home at seaside; comfortable, refined accommodation offered in sunny bungalow facing south; Christian Science Society three minutes. Box W-1032, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SURREY—6-roomed, semi-detached modern house; close three stations; high ground; large garden; excellent condition; immediate possession. Box W-1080, BCM/CSM, London.

BARNES COMMON, London, S. W.—Substantially built freehold corner residence, on two floors; 4 beds, bath, 3 rec.; garage possibilities; suitable whole house or as 2 flats; auction July 27; keys with auctioneers, SCOTTS 274 Upper Richmond Rd., S. W. 14. PRO. 1191.

ALDEBURGH, SUFFOLK—For sale, warm, comfortable house, few minutes sea; 2 reception, 6 bedrooms, small study; very nice premises; moderate price. Cotmandene.

HOUSES TO LET

WORTHING, Facing Sea—Well-furnished bungalow, 7 rooms; garage; garden. Apply Evelyn Edwards, 42 Roman Road, Hove, Sussex.

OXFORD, Woodstock Road — Modern furnished house to let; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception; every modern convenience; nice garden. Box W-1090, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES WANTED

CAMBRIDGE—To buy or rent house, 3 or 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, separate bath and W. C.; garage; garden. Box W-975, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, DORSET—ANNUITIES, Endowments and Children's Educational Policies. May I help you? Enquiries welcomed. GOWIN VENMAN, 7 Church Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

E. SUSSEX—Attractive Old Sussex Farmhouse, modern conveniences; beautiful scenery, good catering, 2½ gns. Northiam 62. MRS. BOWERMAN, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Nr. Hawkhurst.

KENT—Charming 16th Century farm house, 104 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bath, H. and C., indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; 2½ gns. weekly. PREECE, Pimphurst, Bethersden. Bethersden 227.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences, glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE PEVERELL High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT, Guest House, St. George's Road, 3 doors from sea; every comfort Terms from 4½/- Mrs Frostbrook

HOVE, Sussex—C/o R. 10 Salisbury Road—1-2 spacious bedsitting rooms with breakfast 30/-; 2 sharing, 2½ gns.; own meters; quiet; private house; garden; central; near sea.

BERKSHIRE—Lady received as paying guest, cottage, old village near Downs, £2.2.0. Amos, Little Thorpe, Aston Upthorpe, Didcot.

POST VACANT

CERRARDS CROSS, 20 miles from London; experienced maid required from August; all duties; comfortable home. Box W-1083, BCM/CSM, London.

OXFORD—French nursery governess, middle September, 2 girls 8 and 11, day school; able take entire charge when necessary; experienced care of children, knitting, do children's washing; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. BRIDGES, 24 Charlbury Road.

POOLE, Dorset—Housemaid wanted, three maids kept; good wages; happy home. MRS. CARR, Silverwood, Branksome Park.

ROOMS TO LET

SHREWSBURY — Private house; bed and breakfast, 5/-. Mrs. T. Beard, 45 Whitchurch Road, Shrewsbury. Bath and garage.

STOCKBRIDGE, Hants. (8 miles Winchester)—Part of furnished bungalow; 3 rooms (2 large,) use verandah, kitchen, etc.; 15/- p. w. Motley, Wyrardisbury.

PARKSTONE, Poole, Dorset—Miss Brinton, "Lynn," Sherwood Avenue; sunny front bedsitting room, use kitchen, bathroom, 10/- weekly; bungalow; near harbour, church, main Bournemouth bus.

European Local Classified

ROOMS AND BOARD

TORQUAY (near)—Comfortable holiday accommodation; reasonable terms. Apply 23 Avenue Road, Kingskerswell, Devonshire.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, Dorset — Individual tuition in small class; private tuition; coaching. O. W. WATSON, B. A. Oxon. 21 St. Peters Road. Tel. 1184

TO LET

LONDON—To let, unfurnished, near Marble Arch, 4 light rooms and bathroom on 1st. 2d. 3d floor; self-contained; £230. Box M-773, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

WEARING APPAREL

HAYES, KENT—Woollens, 31 Station Approach. Tel. Hurstway 1425. Wools, Frocks, Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery. Goods on approval.

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

Lovell & Co
Telephone 461 79 & 81 SMITH STREET, Guernsey
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LISTEN TO THE SERVICES REGULARLY BROADCAST FROM
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
in BOSTON, U. S. A., on an ALL WAVE RECEIVER supplied by
NORMAN BLACKBURNE
A. M. I. R. E., A. M. I. W. I.
Incorporated Radio Engineer
Specialist in Short Wave Radio
19 SEA ROAD TEL. BEXHILL 227
PHONE BEXHILL 1297

The Noted House for Freshly Made Chocolates and High Class Confectionery
The Majestic
Prop. H. G. GREGORY
7 WILTON COURT
Next Door to Maidstone Bus Office

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.
20 ENDWELL ROAD
TRY THIS
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
FOR ALL CLASSES OF COAL
PHONE BEXHILL 547

ALLEYN STORES
29 and 31 MARINA
CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS
All Leading Makers
SUTER BROS.
13 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

DENNY'S Ltd.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailors
HIGH CLASS
EVERSLEY ROAD Ph. Bexhill 535

Exclusive Coats, Gowns and Millinery

Evelyn Davis.
PARIS HOUSE Tel. Bexhill 426

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams BIRMINGHAM
160 Moor St. 419 Moseley Rd.
Mid. 5720 Cal. 2955
We Telegraph Flowers
DALE
FOR CHOICE FLOWERS, FRUIT and ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNS

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Rd., Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
E. HARDING
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
684 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

BOSCOMBE

W.A.M. TYRE C/o 29 Ashley Rd, Boscombe 2258.
ANY MAKE of TYRE supplied
TYRES

BOURNEMOUTH

SEE ALLEN'S
FURNISHED HOMES
Two furnished homes built actually in the showrooms. Full of ideas and inspiration. Walk around and inspect the displays at your leisure.
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512, also at London, Southampton Southbourne

BOURNEMOUTH
CARS
NEW and USED
HILLMAN
DISTRIBUTORS
ALL REPAIRS
ANDREWS
THE CAR PEOPLE
78-90 HOLDENHURST ROAD.
PHONE: BOURNEMOUTH 333

Anderson & McAuley
LIMITED
THE SALE YOU KNOW IS GENUINE PROCEEDING
The Irish Linen House
GERVIS PLACE

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China-Glass-Ironmongery, etc.

NICHOLLS
for Ladies' and Children's Hand Knitted Garments
CHILPRUFE
Lingerie, Hosiery and Wools
1145 Christchurch Road

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents Ltd.)
4 Grand Cinema Buildings Westbourne | Telephone Bournemouth 5066 (3 lines)

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds. Wool in all shades
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

At Your Service
BURTWELL BUTCHER BOURNEMOUTH
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Nr. Five Ways
Phone WINTON 2247

FOOT COMFORT
- We offer a Shoe Service for
- all those who appreciate the
- value of correct fitting.

CRAWSHAWS SHOE SHOP
238 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 221.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER JEWELLERY LEATHER GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE also at 19 Southbourne Grove

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 1709

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888, 3889

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

BRISTOL

Ask for
Macfarlane Langs
"SIX KINDS"
Assorted Biscuits
9d per pound

George Batten
ETLOE ROAD, WESTBURY PARK
Telephone 33744

For GOWNS, MILLINERY
Underwear. Hosiery, and General Drapery
Try
S. G. BASS
63 Quarrington Road
Horfield Telephone 44836

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

You Require Insurance
Therefore you need the services of a broker. It will cost you nothing to consult
A. E. GRIGG & COMPANY
36 Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1.
INSURANCE BROKERS since 1879. Annuities. Endowment. Employer's Liability. Fire. Motor. Marine. etc

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for
Beach Wear: Swimsuits: Zetland Road Junction

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
94a WHITELADIES ROAD CLIFTON BRISTOL

For Good Used Cars
PASSEY MOTORS
Kellaway Ave., Bristol 7 Tel: 44036 (2 lines)
Stocking Agents for Riley, Studebaker, Morris, Austin, Wolseley, Hillman and Standard. Any Make Supplied.
Repairs by Skilled Mechanics

YOU'D LOVE TO BE in Our Shoes; Holiday, Beach Wear, Sandals
Massingham
STOKES CROFT and HIGH STREET

Get Your SWIMWEAR AT
Marsh's
All the Leading Makes in Stock
Holiday, Beach and Swim Wear

JOLLY & SON LTD.
BRISTOL

TAYLORS
IN THE GREEN Bristol
Renowned for Beautiful Dress Fabrics for Nearly a Century

Vanishing Cream
Tubes 6d. Jars 1/3 and 10½d
After tennis, swimming or motoring. Soothing and cooling.
From all chemists and
Strodonia
Strode Cosh & Penfold
7 Addresses in Bristol

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs.
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 0765

ENGLAND

BROMLEY (Continued)

DUNN'S IN THE **MARKET SQ.**
BROMLEY KENT (Ray 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.) BROMLEY

CAMBERLEY

The MANDARIN CAFE
25 and 1A High Street, Camberley and Fleet Road, Fleet
Phones Camberley 419 and Fleet 400
Home Made Cakes, Cooked Meats, Pies, Pastry and Cold Sweets
CATERING A SPECIALITY

G. Hughes
Fruiterer and Greengrocer
66 HIGH STREET, CAMBERLEY
TELEPHONE 369
Families Waited On Daily

A. RUSSELL & SON
Fishmongers, Poulterers and Game Dealers

42 PARK ST. Ph. Camberley 802

F. STOKES & SONS
HEATHERSIDE DAIRY
38 Park Street Phone 679 Camberley
PASTEURISED SAFEST MILK
Sole district agents for Guiness Certified milk.

Phone: CAMBERLEY 397
Brimson's
PARK STREET, CAMBERLEY.
Macfarlane's Biscuits

PAGE
of CAMBERLEY
Departmental Store and Furniture Showrooms

C. W. HAND
90 Park St., Camberley. Phone 732
Builder and Decorator
Plumber and Carpenter
All Branches of House Repairs

H. SOLOMON & SONS
Automobile Engineers
Any make of car supplied.
Efficient service.
9, High St., Camberley Phone 34

GEO. SMALLBONE
High Class Grocer and Provision Merchant
FRUITERER and GREENGROCER
Full Range of Heinz 57 Varieties
59 and 41 High Street, Camberley
Telephone 312

DRAKE & MOUNT
LIMITED
Coal, Coke, Corn and Building Goods Merchants
Carriage Contractors.
Dog and Poultry Food Specialists.
High Street Camberley Phone 250 | Farnborough Phone 98 | Bracknell, Berks. Phone 149

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers
Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

CAMBRIDGE

For Pianos, Radio, Television and All Things Musical
Miller's
Tel. 2253-4
THE MUSIC STORE
SIDNEY STREET

CHELTENHAM

DIAMOND LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

Double Gloucester Cheese
"The County's Own Cheese"
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
PROMENADE PITTVILLE STREET
PHONE DAIRY 3092 CREAMERY 2535
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

CAREY & SON
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
192 BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1936
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES

ROFFEY & CLARK
LIMITED
PRINTERS
STATIONERS
BOOK SELLERS
Webster's Dictionary, etc.
12 High St., Croydon

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT (Continued)

DONALD VINCE
& CO., LTD.
Daimler & Lanchester
Authorized Agents and Repairers
Sales: 8 Park Lane and Park St., Croydon
Repairs: 2 Kidderminster Rd., West Croydon.

Old Dutch Cleanser
Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper

Our Reputation
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

HIGH GRADE TAILORING
for Ladies and Gentlemen
JORDAN BROS.
139a North End
Croydon (First Floor)
Test the experience of three generations.

For All Kinds of
PURE FOODS
Including Fresh Fruit and Nuts
go to
THE PURE FOOD CO. LTD.
STORES AND CAFE
PURE FOOD SPECIALISTS
100 High Street, Croydon
Genuine Home-Made Foods a Speciality

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr., W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram. Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Uncle Dan Plays Up

A Story for Children

Betty was playing outside Uncle Dan's garage when she heard him step to the back door and say to Aunt Ella,

"I need another length of clothesline to reach between these new poles. What we have here is just about a yard too short."

"Dear me!" Aunt Ella came to the door to see. Her words were almost a sigh as Betty ran up to look, too. "Dear me! I did so want that line this morning. It is so lovely out. I thought I would wash my curtains."

Betty did not like to hear the "dear me!" in Aunt Ella's voice.

"I'll run down to the store," Betty said. "I can carry one of those bundles of clothesline on my tricycle. I know I can."

Aunt Ella's eyes brightened. So did Uncle Dan's.

"Six feet more will be plenty, you can tell Mr. Carson," he told Betty. "It will be much nicer not to have a knot in Aunt Ella's line. Especially with brand new poles. I can use this extra rope that I have here for something else."

There was a sharp twinkle in Uncle Dan's brown eyes as they looked down into Betty's blue ones. "Yes, I can use it while you are on your way to the store and back. Then when you come back I can put up Aunt Ella's clothesline while she is singing 'Yankee-Doodle!'"

Betty tried to remember when she had ever heard Aunt Ella singing "Yankee Doodle." But then Aunt Ella was always singing, so of course there probably had been a time.

Betty pedaled down the drive to the sidewalk. Robins in the trees

The Very Thing Betty Had Wanted All Spring

that made a green arch over her seemed almost to be keeping time to her pedaling as she rode along. It hardly seemed any time at all before Mr. Carson was crackling the heavy paper about Aunt Ella's new clothesline and helping Betty fasten it to the handle of her tricycle.

Then there was the ride home and the twinkle in Uncle Dan's eyes smiling down at her when she rode in at the garage door.

"Whoa!" cried Uncle Dan to her tricycle Dobbin. "Whoa! I want to show your mistress that clotheslines are not the only things that rope was intended to be used for. Now, Miss Betty, shut your eyes and hold out your hands—both of them."

Betty laughed. Uncle Dan was always playing jokes and tricks on her. But they were always nice ones so she shut her eyes tight and did just as he said.

"Oh!" she squealed, as Uncle Dan closed her fingers about a smooth hard little something that just fitted her right hand.

"Oh!" she said again as he did the same thing to the left one.

"Ready now. Open your eyes!"

Betty did not have to be asked twice to do that. "Oh!" she squealed for the third time. "Oh, Uncle Dan, a jumping rope!"

Sure enough, the little rope that was too short for a clothesline was just right for a jumping rope, the very thing Betty had wanted all that spring. She gave two or three little jumps to try it out.

"It just fits," she laughed up at Uncle Dan. "It just suits me too. Thank you, Uncle Dan."

"And as a clothesline buyer along with other things you just suit me," Uncle Dan laughed back, as he unwrapped the package Betty had brought from the store.

A Real Ability

There is something that is much more scarce, something finer far, something rarer than ability: It is the ability to recognize ability.—Elbert Hubbard.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Today's a bit more difficult! A quotation and its author:

"ENGIATNOM VGY DPTA OTPOR, NG HRVO FVA ECAUAT, SNGY ORANT CDDCTOPGNOM VGY VYUVGOVFA." — *ZCG-OVNFGA.

Four Musicians

The names of four famous musicians are hidden below. Definitions are given for words which should be substituted. Then, one word, plus the other, will give you a phonetic version of the musician's name:

To exhibit PLUS a baking dish.
Footwear PLUS a masculine name.
To shout PLUS to disparage.
Small particles PLUS skill or craft.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Cape Town, South Africa, reader. Following the usual rules, try changing MINE to GOLD in five moves.

Find the Number

Find the number which exceeds 12 by as much as three times the number exceeds 24.

Mythological Personages

This list is shared by a Fennimore, Wis., reader. The first is checked by way of example. Try pairing the others:

1	Endymion	priestess	
2	Charon	giant	
3	Undine	shepherd	1
4	Pygmalion	fisherman	
5	Centaur	harpy	
6	Pythia	nymph	
7	Corydon	ferryman	
8	Orion	sculptor	
9	Celeno	huntsman	
10	Glaucus	swain	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

If You Were Busy

If you were busy being kind
Before you knew it you would find
You'd soon forget to think 'twas true
That someone was unkind to you.

If you were busy being glad
And cheering people who are sad,
Although your heart might ache a bit,
You'd soon forget to notice it.

If you were busy being good
And doing just the best you could,
You'd not have time to blame some man
Who's doing just the best he can.

If you were busy being true
To what you know you ought to do,
You'd be so busy you'd forget
The blunders of the folks you've met.

If you were busy being right,
You'd find yourself too busy, quite,
To criticize your neighbor long
Because he's busy doing wrong.

—B. & O. Magazine

Cloud by Day—

Monitor Camera Club from W. H. Wagoner, Jr., Merchantville, N. J.

The Washington Monument—

'Black Gold Forest'

Monitor Camera Club from E. J. Brown, Los Angeles

Oil Wells at Signal Hill, Calif.

'ocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Furniture Shampooer

With almost no initial investment, a man has established a profitable business in Los Angeles by shampooing upholstered furniture in homes and offices.

He carries his cleaning solutions and brushes with him, does the job for a fraction of what it would cost if the furniture had to be sent out, and leaves behind many satisfied customers who are glad to recommend his work.

While he gets many of his customers by personal solicitation, he also places inexpensive classified advertisements in several community newspapers in the territory where he works.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Brevities

Cleveland News: A Western dean thinks many of the boys and girls come to college far too young. Not in the campus musical films we see.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Now that the TVA inquiry is authorized, the investigating committee probably will be alphabetized into TVAQUIZ.

Detroit News: Unable to buy food for the animals, a Los Angeles zoo may let them go at panic prices. The idea is an elephant to fit every pocketbook.

Milwaukee Journal: A new microscope of German design magnifies 100,000 times. They say it makes one of those minorities, even, look like a crowd.

Toronto Star: Scientists say the space between atoms is only one-millionth of an inch. Huh! Street car companies would consider a space that big between passengers positively wasteful.

Humorist: "Intelligent planning beforehand halves the work in a garden," states an expert. Many husbands are in favor of doing twice as much intelligent planning.

Quotation for Today

LIFE, to be worthy of a rational being, must be always in progression; we must always purpose to do more or better than in past times.—JOHNSON

In Lighter Vein

Not His Dog's Keeper

A dog seized a joint of meat while his master was visiting the butcher's.

"Is that your dog?" demanded the butcher.

"It was," replied the other. "But he's keeping himself now."—Tit-Bits.

Yes, Yes—Go On!

The genius of a local man had carried him to big success in business without much aid of education.

He was asked to distribute the prizes at a school, and made the usual speech of good counsel.

"Now, boys," he said, "always remember that education is a great thing. There's nothing like education. Take arithmetic. Through arithmetic we learn that twice two makes four, that twice six makes twelve, that seven sevens make—and then there's geography."—Grit.

Condensed Version of Any International Conference

France: "France, above all, demands security!"

Germany: "Germany, above all, demands equality!"

Italy: "Italy must have room for expansion!"

Japan: "Japan is the guardian of peace in the Far East!"

Great Britain: "His Majesty's Government must protect the far-flung empire!"

United States: "We must keep free from foreign entanglements!"

Russia: "Germany and Japan are planning to attack us!"

Any Smaller Nation: "Help!"

Meaning Unchanged

Housewife: "Do you want employment?"

Tramp: "Lady, you means well, but you can't make work more inviting by using a word of three syllables."—Holite Humour, London.

Somesense Rhymes

Summer is here—
Aren't you ecstatic?
Cellar's clear—
Now for the attic.

No Need for an Echo

Artful Miss: "There's a fine echo here. Why don't you shout, 'Dinner for two'?"

Escort (after complying): "I don't hear any echo."

"It really doesn't matter, does it?" she asked. "For here's the inn-keeper with our dinner."

Daily Anecdote

The First Taste

When John Wanamaker was a poor boy of 16 working in his father's small brickyard, he attended the Broad Street Church in Philadelphia, where ministered the pious Dr. John Chalmers.

John heard the good pastor speak repeatedly of the long-neglected brick pavement around the church, a neglect that obviously caused the venerable man much grief; and finally resolved one day to do something about it. For several days he went among the wealthy brickmakers of the city soliciting brick, and finally adding his own generous contribution, was able to have a new walk laid on all sides of the church.

Concealed behind a corner of the building on the following Sunday morning, young Wanamaker watched the approach of the good Dr. Chalmers.

Head down, intent upon his outline for his morning sermon, the pastor did not see the new walk until he stepped upon it. He could scarcely believe his eyes until he had stamped upon it and walked its length to see that it was real.

It was then that he caught a glimpse of the hiding Wanamaker, and cried out, "You had something to do with this, my boy! Thank you! Thank you, with all my heart!"

Years later, when Mr. Wanamaker told the story, he added: "It was my first taste in giving to the Lord's cause. I had never known anything so satisfying and inspiring. Do you wonder that I kept on giving more and more as I became able to do so?"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Sincerity and pure truth, in what age soever, find their opportunity and advantage."—Montaigne.

Four Musicians: Show PLUS pan (Chopin), shoe PLUS Bert (Schubert), cry PLUS alur (Kreisler), motes PLUS art (Mozart).

Letter Changing: Mine, fine, find, fond, fold, gold.

Find the Number: 8.

Mythological Personages: Endymion—shepherd; Charon—ferryman; Undine—nymph; Pygmalion—sculptor; Centaur—huntsman; Pythia—priestess; Corydon—swain; Orion—giant; Celeno—harpy; Glaucus—fisherman.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes Popcorn Pop?

Not every variety of corn produces kernels which will pop into snowy fluffs of deliciousness. Heating kernels of sweet corn or field corn merely causes them to parch and crack. What, it may then be asked, is the peculiar property of popcorn kernels that they should pop when other varieties will not?

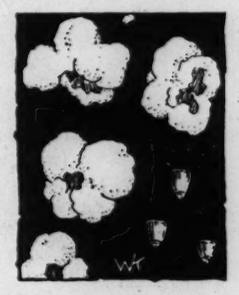
In our quest for an answer to the question just proposed, let us first consider what happens when popcorn pops. Simply stated, in popping, the kernel is turned inside out by an explosion caused by heat.

The popcorn kernels are covered with a hard, strong outer coat. On being heated, the natural moisture inside the kernel turns to steam. The colloidal matrix, in which the starch grains are imbedded within the cell, confines the steam until it gathers sufficient force to rupture the original structure of the kernel, turning the kernel inside out and causing it to expand greatly.

The quality of popcorn depends largely upon its tenderness after popping. The greater the expansion of the kernel, the greater the tenderness and the more popped corn you may obtain from a given supply of kernels.

The amount of expansion upon popping depends on (1) the structure of the kernel, (2) its moisture content, and (3) the application of heat. As to the kernel structure, freedom from soft starch is most important. The best moisture content is between 12 and 15 per cent—moisture either above or below these limits reduces the amount of expansion. The heat should be applied evenly, and neither too quickly nor too slowly. Your heat is just right if the popping begins in about a minute and a half.

A new strain of popcorn has been developed which pops to 26 times the size of the original grain. It



was produced by testing ears of popcorn and retaining for seed those giving the greatest volume of popped corn, plus best texture and flavor. It was a long task, taking 7 years to raise the ratio of 19 to 1, to the new high of 26 to 1.

W. P. Keasbey

The Perfect

We must work with all our strength for the seemingly impossible; we must be sure that faith in the perfect builds the path for the perfect.—Tagore.

—Fire by Night

W. H. Wagoner, Jr.

—From the Lincoln Memorial, Washington

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Happiness Through Service

Los Angeles

"Clover Kerr Walks Again!" Half a million persons in Southern California read this caption recently in their daily papers with a thrill of gratitude for the new freedom and independence that will be Clover Kerr's.

Something over a year ago a light-hearted 19-year-old girl was returning from a dancing party, when she met with a mishap that deprived her of both legs and one arm. Her first thought, instead of being for herself, was that the shock that must fall upon her parents might be softened as much as possible.

In three months Clover was home from the hospital, her pretty head teeming with interesting plans for joyous service to others who, handicapped by loss of limbs, might be sorely in need of cheer. She promptly learned to type with her left hand. She found a way to reach, through radio, disheartened or shut-in cripples. To them she imparted something of her own boundless vitality and joy of life, increasing immeasurably their own usefulness and happiness.

Not long ago Clover engineered a huge, gay party for her crippled friends, a party that will never be forgotten. And now, with sparkling eyes and shining face this girl exclaims: "I can truthfully say that this last year has been the happiest year of my life!"

Clover's complete lack of any trace of self-pity or resentment is a constant source of inspiration to everyone who has read her story. So no wonder the half million rejoiced when they learned that trim artificial limbs now are to take Clover into the sunshine of her garden, off to a jolly movie, even to the great stadium to watch the football games that thrill and delight her so.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Limitation of Service

Question: The last sentence of Article VI Section 3(c) of our bylaws reads: "A member who has held office as Reader for three years in any branch church . . . shall not be eligible to serve . . . except as temporary substitute." It has been stated that under this rule, even though one may have served two years in that office, he would be eligible to serve a full three-year term in addition to the time served. Is this true?

Answer: Yes, provided that there is no other clause in the bylaws placing a limitation on the extent of service, and allowing a literal application of the bylaw quoted. Indeed, under this rule it would seem permissible for one to serve as long as 35 months—anything less than three years—and be eligible for election to a full three-year term. This is based on the common interpretation of bylaws that a prohibition prohibits everything greater than what is prohibited, but permits what is less than the limitation.

It is doubtful if this was the intention of those who adopted the bylaw, and it illustrates a somewhat common defect. If so long a period of service is not desired, it would be better to strike out the sentence entirely, since that would leave in effect the general rule which has previously been explained in this column: namely, that service of more than half a term is equivalent to a full term, and thus in organizations where one term only is allowed, it would be possible to serve a maximum of a year and a half and still be eligible for the full term. Or, the rule quoted may be amended to read: "A member who has held office as Reader for 18 months or more (or whatever period is desired) shall not be eligible etc. . . ."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Battles

Battles is a good game for outdoors. The players are equally divided into two teams; and each player has a tennis ball.

The ground is divided into two plots by a line drawn through the middle, and neither side must go beyond this line. Players may move about in their own section as they wish. The command "Join Battle!" is the signal for each side to throw at the other. Anyone hit is out of the game; but no player can be fired at unless he is holding a ball.

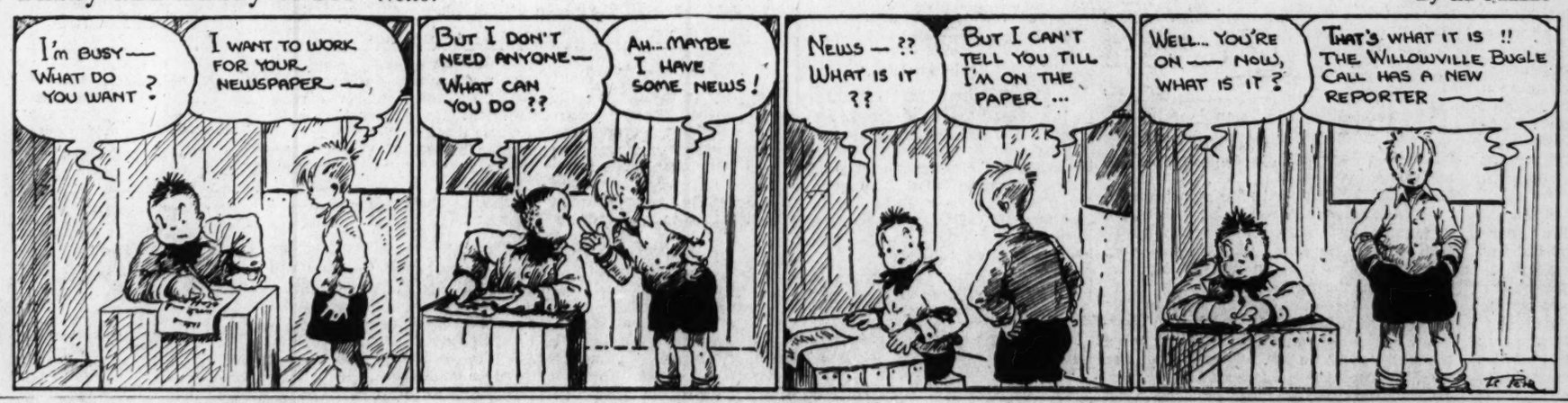
The winning team is the one who first eliminates those of the other side.—E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

Costly Snowshed

By means of a timber outlay of 100,000,000 feet, the Southern Pacific Railroad constructed 30 miles of snowsheds in a distance of 41 miles, to cope with the extraordinary snowfall (sometimes above 65 feet) in the high Sierras between Truckee and Blue Canyon.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*News!*

By LE PELLEY


I'm BUSY— WHAT DO YOU WANT ?
I WANT TO WORK FOR YOUR NEWSPAPER —,
BUT I DON'T NEED ANYONE— WHAT CAN YOU DO ??
AH... MAYBE I HAVE SOME NEWS!
NEWS — ?? WHAT IS IT ??
BUT I CAN'T TELL YOU TILL I'M ON THE PAPER ...
WELL... YOU'RE ON — NOW, WHAT IS IT ?
THAT'S WHAT IT IS !! THE WILLOWVILLE BUGLE CALL HAS A NEW REPORTER —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Bird About Town*

By CARMACK

It's getting so Mister Insists on going about everywhere the Boss does— He likes free transportation, too —
It doesn't seem to make much difference what kind it is, either —
When we go in the car his favorite perch is on an open window —
He must like to hear the wind whistling past his ears as much as I do —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Saving Freedom—By Example

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was well advised in observing a certain line of restraint which is worth noting in his address to the National Education Association. He used strong language, it is true, in saying that book-burnings and the exiling of scholars places an added responsibility on those countries "where the torch of free thought and free learning still burns bright." Yet he added simply that "if fires of freedom and civil liberties burn low in other lands, they must be made brighter in our own"—not, as popular thought sometimes is tempted to believe, that America must carry the torch by means of some eventual armed crusade to save others from themselves and relight the fires abroad.

The spread of enlightenment, education and freedom of research and opinion has taken place far more largely by force of example than by any supposed protection in the wake of the sword. War obviously is more likely to result in loss of civil liberties and cultural values while even democratic nations gird and regiment themselves for one end—military victory. It is the right and duty of these nations to defend and expand free institutions within their own borders, but that is best done by example.

The light of freedom inevitably attracts. Its very existence finds an inherent response in the hearts of men everywhere and gives encouragement to any spark that smolders. The lustre of such names as Roger Bacon, Comenius, Galileo and Horace Mann rises from the ability of intellectual and moral light to survive and outshine the resistance that would tend to quench it. Self-rule requires self-illumination. Least of all forms of government can true democracy be imposed or even bestowed. It should be a natural growth where it is wanted and should be cherished with devotion and confidence where it exists.

Independence Day

AS AMERICANS approach another Fourth of July 20,000,000 of them are in some measure dependent on support from the Federal Treasury. Many farmers, veterans, and WPA workers have reason to ask government help. Other groups have had special aid in times past. But never has dependence reached the scale we see today. And often the dependence, particularly under the relief system, makes men suppliants of an official or party. This condition cannot last without destroying the ideals which the Fourth of July celebrates. New declarations of individual morale and independence would be the finest kind of celebration.

Anything But Simple

AS TIME permits analysis of the price changes announced in the last few days by the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Company, it appears that the shifts in the price structure as between different cities and producing or consuming areas are even more important than the reductions made in price. The adjustments are in the direction of a decentralization which has been under way for ten years or more as the so-called "Pittsburgh plus" system has given way to the multiple basing-point system of pricing.

The old method charged the consumer the equivalent of the delivered price from Pittsburgh even though he may actually have bought from Chicago, Youngstown, Buffalo or Birmingham. That began when Pittsburgh was the dominant producing center. One effect was to give independent plants in other regions a price margin within which they could work and still compete with the large companies. However, anti-monopolists thought they saw, and probably did see, in the basing-point system an instrument of price fixing in the steel industry.

A dozen years or more ago the Federal Trade Commission outlawed the "Pittsburgh plus" pricing system, but did not fully enforce its order, allowing the industry to work out the multiple basing points to prices based on new production centers in many parts of the country. Now a little-noticed act of the last Congress threatens to compel enforcement of the full order and do away with basing points entirely, substituting a mill price basis with freight from wherever the steel is actually produced. This may have as much to do with the new steel prices as does the initiation of the new congressional and executive committee to study monopolistic tendencies and their remedies.

But the new price schedules, though in the direction sought as a check on monopoly, are said to place many small, independent companies in danger of heavy losses or dissolution, since in order to compete with big company plants in their vicinity they will have to absorb freight differentials that have previously been in their favor. This may not be the predominant effect and there may be cases where small companies will pick up more business at the new rates, but the situation does indicate that the subject of monopoly into which the new investigating committee will delve is far from a simple one.

Limiting Suffering!

Promise

"CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, June 30—It was with intense satisfaction, the Pontiff declared, that he had received General Franco's 'noble promise' to limit the sufferings and number of victims of the war." (From a dispatch to the New York Times.)

Performance

"BARCELONA, June 30—Insurgent war planes returned from a raid on Badalona, a workers' town five miles north of here in which at least forty-five persons were killed. Almost 100 wounded were brought to this city in ambulances." (From an Associated Press dispatch.)

Pounds East

A £16,000,000 look to its diplomatic interests eastward: this is the generally accepted description of Britain's new loan to Turkey. Coupled with the French Government's announcement that a pact of friendship has been concluded between France and Turkey—not only ending a long dispute over the Sanjak district of Alexandretta which was taken from Turkey after the World War, but including a military alliance of far-reaching importance—the British loan would seem to mark the beginning of a joint diplomatic offensive.

That it is being waged on the economic front does not lessen its political importance. Lately in central and southeast Europe the game for political hegemony has been played in economic terms, with Germany's barter plans making serious inroads via trade routes in regions where French political influence had been uppermost since the World War.

The fact that these barter plans so often worked to the disadvantage of smaller nations has given Britain an important opportunity in Turkey. Having supplied raw materials to Germany, Turkey has found itself with nothing but credits on German production, which has been increasingly devoted to armaments, and which in any case is not so diversified as to fill all its customers' needs. Moreover, the question of price has led to much dissatisfaction in Turkey—which, having already parted with raw materials, is forced to take payment in goods at German prices or to let the credits stand frozen. It is significant that another of Germany's smaller neighbors, Rumania, has sent a representative to Britain to talk about finance.

Out of Britain's ability and willingness to aid these countries financially might well result a revolutionary change in the entire diplomatic map of Europe. By economic penetration at a time when France was unable to keep up financial support of its erstwhile European satellites, Germany obtained her present strong hold over countries east. But that hold depends either on Germany's ability to become once more a strong and willing member of an interdependent world, or on maintaining its present position through barter arrangements.

Whether barter will suffice when and if Balkan countries begin to experience the benefits of international credit and increased freedom to choose their own markets is a question. And since economic penetration usually precedes political penetration it is a question with a double significance for the future of Europe.

Try Them Over—

FOR a theme song—if it ever puts an advertising program on the air—the "Music Radio Clinic" of Los Angeles no doubt will turn to Rachmaninoff. That is, unless by that time, Mr. C. Sharpe-Minor has become tired of being associated with the famous "Prelude," or with music in general and takes some sort of major step to make the joke go flat.

But he brought it on himself. Not the name; Mr. Sharpe-Minor told interviewers it was his real name. But his plight; need he have gone into the music business? But, on second thought, with such a start why not? So Mr. Sharpe-Minor has filed incorporation papers for the "clinic."

Of course there are many musical names besides sweet Adeline. A telephone directory for a metropolitan area of 2,000,000 people contains thirty Sharps, no flats, eleven Majors and five Minors, but no cleffs, without which we cannot understand how there can be so many definite Keyes. And one school in Maine brings together Arthur F. Doe, Lawrence M. Ray and George W. Mee, who won't really have found their place in the scale of things until they "meet up" with a man like Mr. C. Sharpe-Minor.

Indeed it is estimated that if all the people with musical names were stood end to end they would reach higher than Lily Pons. But it is only a fortunate few who, because of the utterly harmonious and withal grandiloquent combination of given and surnames can applaud the composition of a symphony every time a traffic officer makes notes of their names in his little book.

The Rise of Italy

Book News of the Day

ALTHOUGH the authors of ITALY'S FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POLICY, 1914-1937 (New York: Oxford University Press. $3; London: Milford. 12s. 6d.) are journalists rather than historians, it would be difficult to find a more competent work on a subject that is engaging the interest of all thoughtful people today. To understand the rise of imperialist Italy is to have the key to much of the confused history of post-war politics, and Maxwell H. H. Macartney and Dr. Paul Cremona, Rome correspondents respectively of The Times of London and of The Christian Science Monitor, combine impartiality of approach with sympathetic understanding of the Italian nation that renders their work almost indispensable to a true evaluation of Italy's place in contemporary Europe.

If in the opening chapter you begin to suspect a plea for an Anglo-Italian entente or an apologia for Il Duce, the doubt soon passes, for as you proceed you can detect nothing but a sincere and ably documented story — in many ways a pathetic story—of the aspirations and frustrations of the ambitious little nation that came too late into the imperialist field and, in trying one opening after another, won a reputation for self-seeking until Mussolini arrived with his gate-crashing tactics and forced the outraged chancelleries to concede him a measure of parity.

* * *

It seemed a curious sport of fate for this genial, light-hearted and generally beloved nation to be starting with a seemingly unfair handicap in the mid-nineteenth century to make its way in an overcrowded Mediterranean and achieving substantial gains only at a cost in moral terms that brought upon it the almost universal condemnation of its sister nations. If the authors accord Signor Mussolini a greater measure of credit for constructive statesmanship in his part in the Four-Power Pact, Locarno and disarmament than usually falls to his lot, probably the most substantial justification for his policy in general comes in the fact that it was merely a continuation of that laid down by his predecessors for the best part of a century.

It was to avoid becoming the prisoner of the Mediterranean that Italy fought Turkey in Libya in 1911, that she joined the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1882, hoping to gain a foothold in Asia Minor; that she sought a hold in Dalmatia, North Africa, the Aegean and Asia Minor as a reward for joining the Entente Powers; and it was with bitter feelings that, partly through her own bungling, partly through the superior astuteness of Venizelos's claims for imperial Greece, she failed in most of her demands at Versailles and won little sympathy for all her disappointment.

* * *

Where Signor Mussolini has departed from the policy of Orlando, Salandra and others of his predecessors is in the increased military power won through his ruthless unification of the nation, which has enabled him to play a more daring hand as between the Berlin-Rome axis and the democratic Powers.

The underlying truth of the whole story is clearly that nations who have attained empire by the very methods that Italy has tried to follow have no cause to condemn her and that the world may expect others yet to try to blast their way to power until those already enjoying pre-eminence develop a sufficient sense of the good of all to resign such of their authority as will make possible a controlling and adjudicating body like that attempted in the Geneva Covenant.

H. J. S.

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

1940 Olympics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A refusal today of athletes to take part in the 1940 Olympic Games at Tokyo on account of the needless slaughter of women and children in China by the Japanese would jolt the Japanese people to a proper sense of world opinion. "Loss of face" is the thing greatly feared by Asiatics.

A. W. L.

Los Angeles, Calif.

"In the Name of Humanity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your most appealing editorial championing the great cause "In the Name of Humanity," will go down in history as the most outstanding, for its timeliness, clarity, and fairness. It has moved me, and I am speaking for several others alike, most deeply. There is utterly no excuse for such wholesale, merciless savagery in bombing innocent persons by Japan's warriors, in Canton, and the rebels in Spain, during the last few days of this month.

(MRS.) ALICE MAYS

Chess Quotations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I shall be very grateful to any reader who can furnish me with quotations from American writers on the subject of Chess. What I am seeking I may describe as pregnant passages, striking utterances and quaint or sententious sayings, either in prose or verse.

G. NORMAN KNIGHT
The Hastings Chess Club
7, Carlisle Parade
Hastings, Eng.

Salutes

Summer Snows Over Arlberg

THEY were not really summer snows, I admit. But it was almost summer. Cherry blossoms had disappeared and beautiful peach and apricot blossoms were brightening myriads of orchards. As we followed the Danube toward its source we drove through endless aisles of flowers, wound among living hills where exuberant fields were rising toward the sun and saw multitudes of men and women working on the soil. Austria and South Germany were preparing to fill their granaries and cupboards for another year.

We left the Danube at the beautiful medieval city of Ulm, drove south to the east end of the Sea of Constance where Switzerland, Germany, and Austria used to meet—when there was still Austria—then continued a few miles south and turned east on the main road that runs from western Europe through Austria and Hungary to Istanbul. We were headed back toward Vienna.

Before us was the mighty Arlberg Pass, which is one of the most formidable in Europe. Already late afternoon was upon us, and a light rain was falling from the dense gray clouds that covered our valley. So, we decided not to cross the grim high ridge until morning.

Such decisions are quite in harmony with the temperament of my "gracious lady" who was accompanying me. She is not fond of high, narrow, winding mountain roads at any time. Especially not in rainy weather and at night. Since her husband is a compliant man, we stopped at Austria's pleasant little mountain town of Bludenz, which lies at the mouth of the defile that leads to the top of the divide.

It was an exhilarating place, even in the rain, as every Alpine village is, and we had great pleasure in wandering along the intricate streets, past the mountain villas, the shooting gallery, and ancient fortress-like church where grand, feudal princes used to worship. As darkness drew its curtain about all this, we betook ourselves to our inn where the warm, bright, dining room was made doubly pleasant by the beating of cold, unfriendly rain upon the windows. The substantial, beaming proprietress was as a benign shepherd that had brought two wandering sheep to the fold.

But our bliss was only for the night. By the next morning, the fine rain had turned to light snow, which meant there would be snow on the Arlberg Pass! That was anything but cheering.

Of course, I had known that the Arlberg heights would be covered with old drifts, and had pleasantly anticipated driving between hard snow walls as high as our car top, but I had anticipated a clean pavement beneath Able's wheels—that's our car. Now it appeared we might go slithering about in soft snow and not get over at all—for the road is steep, with a number of very sharp turns. My only satisfaction was that my gracious lady did not know what a difficult ride lay before us.

For a while, however, the going was good and I felt quite encouraged. How many passes we cross before we get to them, I thought. But I had another thought coming. And it came soon, as we suddenly arrived at a road sign which read "Passable only with chains!"

Naturally, we had no chains. We had not been driving Able through Danubia's dainty peach orchards with snow chains on.

Meeting signs like that causes discussions in our family. And we had one. Gentle, and polite, I hope. I think all discussions between husbands and wives should be gentle.

I can't say that I won. I was at the wheel, that's all—at the wheel, and the clutch and the pedal. So we went on. We decided to try it. That is, the wheel, the clutch, the pedal and I decided. We thought the worst that could happen would be to get stuck and come back.

Well, we did get stuck. We soon got into deep, fresh snow and began to skid about. Abie was quite willing, but she is no tank, or caterpillar tractor. Her motor buzzed, her wheels whirred and we just slithered about in all sorts of directions, on a narrow ledge beside a steep precipice. The day, however, was kind to us and filled the sky with such great feathery flakes that we could hardly see the abyss. A whole drift covered the windshield on which the wipers kept sweeping two fan-shaped windows. It was like looking through port holes.

Still we made some progress. Zigzag by zigzag we tacked upward. But it kept getting harder. We went from high speed down to second, from second to low. Then we stopped completely. Not the motor, but the car. It was like sitting on a treadmill. Our motor seemed to be going about a mile a minute, but we were not progressing at all.

The situation brought one of those decisive moments when my gracious lady acts. Of course, it was a great chance for an "I told you so," but she never resorts to such base reprisals. She just said, "I'm getting out."

As she stepped out into the drift, she said, "I'm going to push." She did push—and Able did slither out of it. Eventually the grade became more moderate and I reached a half-cleared stretch, where shovelers had been working.

After awhile we went over the top of Austria and began to coast down. There was lots of fresh snow, but the going down was easy. In time we met a car coming up. It was skidding about wildly and its zigzag tracks along the edge of the road made us almost dizzy. "I'm afraid he'll never make it," my gracious lady said, "for he has no wife to push him"!

R. H. MARKHAM

Mirror of World Opinion

Cairo Celebrates

ON THE occasions of the royal wedding, His Majesty's birthday, and the Bairam feast, Cairo has been overflowing with visitors who increased the quota of the already populous capital. . . .

Following the invasions, the gaily lit streets of Cairo were filled with happy crowds, singing and dancing to the accompaniment of clapping hands, and beating drums resounded on every corner. Thousands watched the illuminations and elaborate firework displays breathlessly.

The Cairo visitors were a lovely and curious, a carefree and joyful crowd of people, but they were by no means disorderly. Is it not striking that these celebrations should have been marked by scarcely any serious disturbances at a time when Egypt is troubled by political unrest and when emotions are heightened by mob exhilaration?

Abstention from the use of alcoholic drink seems to be the only explanation for the good conduct of the rejoicing crowds. In England or America when the emotions of the populace are not easily aroused, the celebrations on the part of so large a number of people would certainly have resulted in scenes of drunkenness and disorderliness. To many people in these countries a national holiday is just another excuse for drinking. So let us be thankful that Egypt's unsophisticated crowds can find pleasure in more wholesome pastimes.—*Campus Caravan*, American University, Cairo, Egypt.

The Wide Horizon

Will Cardenas Run Again?

By Glen Levin Swiggett

IN MEXICO there is a written law against the re-election of a president. "No re-election" is the official imprint of every written or printed document of the Government, the slogan of the Revolutionary Party in power and the challenge of what might be under other circumstances a worthy party of opposition, the Anti-Re-election Party. The present term of office of Lazaro Cardenas, perhaps the most popular President in the history of Mexico, expires in two years. Will he then seek re-election? This question is uppermost just now in the minds of most Mexicans. There is already under way an organized effort for his re-election.

Neither Obregon nor Calles were able to ignore this law. Alvaro Obregon was assassinated on July 17, 1928, less than three weeks after his re-election, and Plutarco Elias Calles is now exiled in California. For fourteen years these two men controlled presidential succession in Mexico. They exercised this control largely through the National Revolutionary Party, colloquially P N R, which their faction set up to serve as the personal political organ of the president. Its executive committee possessed dictatorial powers. The chairmanship of this committee became a stepping-stone to the Presidency. Ex-presidents continued to exercise power through this office.

* * *

Calles and the P N R made Ortiz Rubio President. Three years later they forced his resignation and made Abelardo Rodriguez Provisional President. Then Calles unwittingly made a tragic mistake. He selected for the Presidency Lazaro Cardenas whom troublous times and his political friendship had advanced in less than twenty years to the Governorship of his native state, Michoacan, to a division generalship of the army, and then in 1930 to the all-powerful chairmanship of P N R. Four years later he made him President. As the political heir of Calles he inherited his friendship and party machine. With the severance of their friendship he used the latter even more adroitly than Calles. Within one year he was in control of P N R despite the fighting opposition of Calles; and naturally, therefore, in control of both legislative branches of the Federal Government, of the judiciary, and the governments of most of the states and municipalities.

It is difficult, even for Mexicans, to realize the fate that has befallen Calles, once the strong man of Mexico, and his political satellites. Some are living in exile; others prefer to live abroad; most of them are living politically frustrated lives at home. The fall of these men from power and position is due to the personal popularity as well as the political courage, astuteness, and exhibitionism of Lazaro Cardenas. His success may be attributed to one or all of the following factors: chance, cleverness in using the political tools and tactics of Calles to thwart the man who had taught him their use, and his own personal character.

* * *

It has been the good fortune of President Cardenas to serve at the time of the Roosevelt New Deal. He has learned to use the political tactics of his Good Neighbor on this side of the Rio Grande. In fact his movements and many of his measures, naturally within limitations, seem to reflect much of the New Deal Administration. The latter has encouraged him to undertake a program of national socialization that would undoubtedly have met with strong opposition from previous administrations of the United States. It has encouraged him to carry forward plans, earlier initiated by the Obregon-Calles regime, for the unification of all social sectors—even the militarization of some of them: of all farm and industrial workers, of students, teachers, and government workers—even the army; of lawyers, doctors, merchants, and chiefs or caudillos, now state governors.

Less than two weeks after his decree of March 18 for the nationalization of the petroleum industry he succeeded, with the aid of agrarian and industrial leaders, in integrating these seemingly disparate social groups, together with both legislative branches, into the transformed P N R, now known as the Mexican Revolutionary Party or P R M, the strategic chairman of which is his political protégé, Luis I. Rodriguez, formerly private secretary of Cardenas and only recently placed by him in the governorship of Guanajuato, adjoining the reputedly seditious State of San Luis Potosi. Unless tradition and the law of "no re-election" fail, Rodriguez will likely be the next President of Mexico.

But it is the character of Cardenas that counts most. His break with Calles is largely due to a fundamental difference of character. His moral courage and social passion have given him the loyalty of the Mexican people. They believe that he is sincere in his efforts for "reivindicacion"; in his desire to fulfill the pledges of the Revolution and restore the political and economic independence of their country. They believe that the social reforms for which he labors and for which they have fought are with him a real and abiding passion and not the lip service of a politician who plays for power with the passions of men.

Will Lazaro Cardenas now forfeit this faith by his candidacy for a second presidential term? Those who know him best say that he will not.